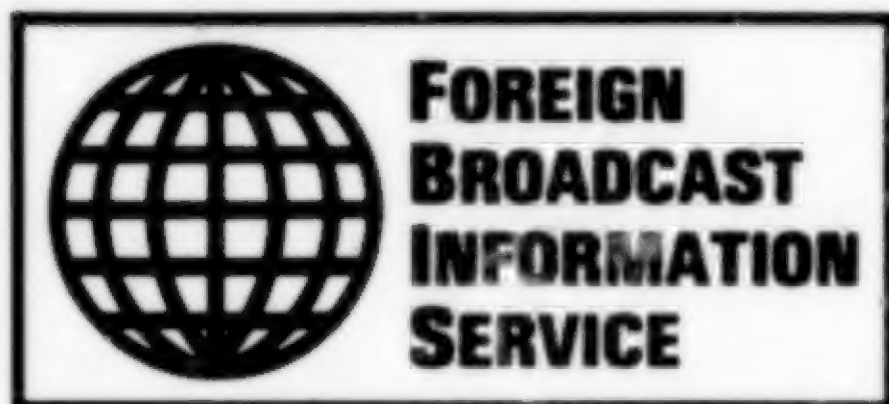




Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Kaifu Says Talks With Bush To Center on Asia

OW0606062390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0500 GMT
6 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Wednesday he will have separate talks with U.S. President George Bush on ways to foster a relaxation of tension in Asia shortly before the annual economic summit of seven major industrial nations in Houston, Texas, in July. Kaifu made the remark in reply to a question from Japan Socialist Party parliamentarian Shoji Motooka at a budget committee session of the House of Councillors.

The prime minister said he hopes to discuss developments in Asia with Bush, and referred to Monday's meeting between Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and South Korean President No Tae-u in San Francisco and the peace conference on Cambodia held in Tokyo on Monday and Tuesday.

Kaifu said Bush told him in a telephone conversation Tuesday that he will brief him on a planned meeting among 16 North Atlantic Organization Treaty [as received] (NATO) members due to take place shortly before the July 9-11 Houston summit.

Shintaro Abe Warns U.S. Relations 'in Danger'

OW1306131690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1209 GMT
13 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—Former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Wednesday the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty is an important bond between Japan and the United States at a time when economic friction threatens to destroy the alliance.

Abe, who will visit the U.S. next week to represent Japan at events marking the 30th anniversary of the treaty, said the agreement also is beneficial for relations with neighboring countries still wary of a resurgence of militarism in Japan. June 23 falls on the 30th anniversary of the 1960 Security Treaty coming into force.

Speaking at a lecture session, Abe said mistrust is creeping into bilateral relations with the U.S. as a result of trade disputes. "The (treaty) remains a bond at a time when Japan-U.S. relations are in danger of breaking down," Abe said. Abe said the agreement is also useful in strengthening Japan's position on a territorial dispute with the Soviet Union over four islands east of Hokkaido.

Abe, head of the Liberal Democratic Party's second largest faction, will leave Tuesday on a nine-day trip to the U.S. as a special government envoy. He will address a luncheon at the State Department on June 20 and meet President George Bush on June 22.

While in the U.S., he is expected to announce the establishment of a new fund to promote cultural exchange programs.

He urged Japanese corporations to contribute more funds to international exchange programs but warned they should not do so for self-aggrandizement. "In the U.S., Japanese companies are being criticized for giving money to universities to improve their image," he said. He suggested instead that companies give anonymously to a joint fund.

Hitachi, U.S. Firm To Develop High-Speed Chip

OW1306111090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1041 GMT
13 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—Hitachi Ltd. and Hewlett-Packard Co., the world's largest workstation maker, will jointly develop, manufacture and market new microprocessor chips based on the American firm's technology, the Japanese company said Wednesday. It said the project is designed to develop the market for Hewlett-Packard's precision architecture reduced-instruction-set-computer (PA-RISC) technology.

Under the project, the two companies will develop RISC chips based on Hewlett-Packard's technology and jointly introduce development tools for the chip market. The partners will also share precision architecture RISC design information, Hitachi said.

Wednesday's announcement followed an agreement signed between the two companies last July to jointly develop a new higher-speed RISC chip set to be used in computer systems produced by them. "This joint agreement will make HP's PA-RISC product widely available in the commercial marketplace for the first time," the company said.

The company said it will introduce the new chip in the fall of 1991 and eventually expand its product line to include devices ranging from seven million instructions per second [mips] to 100 or more mips. The company said it plans to manufacture several thousands of RISC chips per month in 1992, with the volume increased 10-fold in 1994.

PRC 'Boat People' Held as Suspected Illegals

OW1306094790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0919 GMT
13 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—Japanese immigration authorities said on Wednesday they have detained 181 Chinese "boat people" as suspected illegal immigrants since August last year. The authorities are taking the view that the Chinese, who arrived in Japanese waters on six boats between August and April are entrants seeking job opportunities by posing as Vietnamese refugees from southeastern Fujian and nearby Chinese provinces.

The Chinese were housed at the government's refugee reception center and facilities run by the Japan Red

Cross and a Catholic organization, all in Nagasaki Prefecture. But following the ruling by the authorities, they have had their temporary landing permits canceled and were moved to immigration detention houses in Omura, Nagasaki Prefecture on the same day. Four babies born in Japan to the detainees were also moved to the detention house.

Some of the people on each boat spoke some Vietnamese. They are suspected to be among an estimated 300,000 ethnic Chinese formerly living in Vietnam who fled to China around the time of the 1979 Sino-Vietnamese border war.

A total of 2,804 boat people have arrived in Japanese waters on 22 boats since May last year. Immigration officials have ordered many of them deported as illegal entrants from China, not political refugees. The first such boat to arrive this year came in April with 40 occupants.

Since last December, Japan has repatriated four batches of such Chinese whom officials describe as "pseudo-refugees," using a Chinese-chartered passenger boat, following official confirmation from China.

Bulgaria Asks Another Debt Payment Postponement

OW0606140790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1310 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—A top-ranking official at the Bulgarian Bank for Foreign Trade said Wednesday his bank will call for a 90-day grace period for payment of its external debt at upcoming negotiations with Western banks slated for June 21 and 22. The remark was made by Georgi Georgiev, the bank's director and general manager, in a meeting with the Sofia branch of the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO).

Bulgaria's external debts totaled about 10.8 billion dollars at the end of last year, 90 percent of which were owed by the Foreign Trade Bank. In late March, the bank told 11 Western financial institutions, including Japanese banks, that it would like to stop paying the principal on its debts. The Western institutions agreed in late April to extend a 90-day grace period.

Georgiev said that despite the halt in payments by the bank, Bulgaria's other commercial banks are and will be continuing their payments. He also termed "unfeasible" a debt-relief proposal presented by U.S. companies which called for a swap of the country's debts for securities in its state-run companies.

Government 'Carefully Watching' Thai Military

OW1206152990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1410 GMT 12 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 12 KYODO—Japan is carefully watching how the Thai military will react following the abrupt resignation on Monday of Thai Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Gen. Chawalit

Yongchaiyut, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said on Tuesday. "We are watching carefully the reaction of the Thai military to this incident and would like to have more information about who would be the successor to Mr. Chawalit, if any," said spokesman Taizo Watanabe.

Chawalit, who also serves as Thailand's deputy prime minister, announced his resignation from the cabinet of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, apparently to protest allegations that he has been involved in corruption. Chawalit, formerly supreme commander of the Thai military, received summary backing from his successor, Gen. Sunthon Khongsomphong.

Thousands of military personnel, meanwhile, have rallied in their barracks on his behalf, spurring rumors of yet another military coup d'etat in Thailand.

The Japanese spokesman said Chawalit's resignation appeared to be "an entirely internal matter, having little to do with the Cambodia conference in Tokyo." Chawalit had played an important intermediary role between the four warring Cambodian factions during recently held peace talks in Tokyo and a tight bond was said to have been formed between him and Japanese officials.

Chawalit has been widely tipped as a future candidate for the premiership of Thailand.

Assistance Asked in Burmese 'Transfer of Power'

OW1306100890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0914 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—Japan, which has historic relations with Myanmar [Burma], has been asked to assist with the "transfer of power" from Myanmar's ruling military regime to the victorious opposition party representatives who won in the May poll, an expatriate group of Myanmar nationals said on Wednesday.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and No. 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party Chairwoman Takako Doi, are among the eight Japanese politicians whom the pro-democratic Myanmar nationals have asked to help persuade Japan to influence others in the world to halt economic aid to and investment in the Myanmar now led by Gen. Saw Maung's military junta.

A group of Myanmar nationals representing "The International Network for Democracy in Burma," an eight-nation Myanmar dissidents' solidarity body, met with a ruling Liberal Democratic Party member and former Defense Agency Chief Yuko Kurihara, United Social Democratic Party head Satsuki Eda and House of Councillors President Yoshihiko Tsuchiya.

Secretaries to Kaifu and Doi, Yoshiko Otaka, chairwoman of Japan-Myanmar Association, and JSP Vice Chairwoman Manae Kubota received a letter of appeal from The International Network for Democracy in Myanmar group's member residents of Japan.

The letter called on the Japanese Government to support opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi, who is still under house arrest, and whose National League for Democracy (NLD) recorded a surprise landslide victory in the May 27 general election.

The Yangon [Rangoon] government has admitted the NLD obtained the majority of votes in the poll.

"Strongly or softly, it is only the Japanese Government, no one else, that can persuade the military government," the letter said. The letter asked the Japanese Government to issue a statement that would [ask] Yangon to act on "the immediate and unconditional release of Suu Kyi, former Defense Minister Tin Oo, former Prime Minister U Nu and other detained opposition leaders as well as the quick transfer of the government through dialogue with the election-winning party."

"If the military rulers stick to their stubborn attitude, we will ask you to hold an import ban on Myanmar products just like the United States," it said, adding a hope that Japan would exert influence to hold down investments by "Thailand, South Korea and other nations until a democratic government is born."

Win Naing, a Myanmar resident in Japan who visited the offices of politicians representing the pro-democracy solidarity body, said "now it is only Japan among the Western democracies which has not made a clear-cut announcement of support to the elected representatives."

The democracy-seeking letter noted Suu Kyi, who has gained support from wide variety of citizens, military, and antigovernment activists in border areas, has stayed in Japan and has contributed a thesis on Myanmar literature for Japanese university publications. It said "she knows without cooperation with Japan, which shares a deep relationship with Myanmar geographically, culturally and historically, the nation's stability and development cannot be achieved."

Namibia Seeks More Development Assistance

OW1206065990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0541 GMT
12 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 12 KYODO—Namibian Minister of Mines and Energy Andimba Toivo va Toivo on Tuesday sought Japanese aid and expertise in building his country, which is one of the world's newest nations. Toivo va Toivo, meeting reporters at a parliamentarians hall, welcomed "whatever Japan can give" to assist Namibia's development. Japan played a major role in funding Namibia's United Nations-supervised transition to statehood, also dispatching an election observer team.

The minister said his country, which gained independence from South African rule in March, planned a "mixed economy" and ruled out steps to nationalize

industry. "It (nationalization) will be detrimental for our people and our country because we have no technical know-how," he said.

The minister is in Tokyo on a four-day visit to meet business and government leaders to seek aid and investment for Namibia's development plans. In addition to being saddled with a 500 million rand foreign debt left by the country's former South African rulers, Toivo va Toivo said Namibia needs an estimated 270 million dollars to institute rural development programs in agriculture, education, and housing.

Plans include compensation of the country's many absentee landlords for land to be redistributed to members of the country's landless majority.

The U.N. is to hold a donors pledging conference June 21-22 to provide socioeconomic data on Namibia to potential development partners.

Toivo va Toivo, who met earlier in the day with leaders of Keidanren (the Federation of Economic Organizations), said several Japanese companies have agreed to send fact-finding missions to research the investment possibilities in Namibia.

In a 1987 trip to Japan representing the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), Toivo va Toivo assailed Japanese purchases of uranium from a British consortium in Namibia as indirectly supporting the South African occupation of his country. But this time, the minister said the Rossing uranium operation was welcome as a corporate taxpayer. He said no conclusive study has been made concerning reports of radioactive contamination around the plant but an accompanying minister said regular groundwater checks in the area had not turned up any problems.

Namibia hopes to establish formal diplomatic ties with Japan in the near future, Toivo va Toivo said.

The Namibian delegation, which arrived from India on Sunday, continues on to Australia and New Zealand on Wednesday.

Bank Official 'Confident' of Yen Strength

OW0706031090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0150 GMT
6 Jun 90

[Text] San Francisco, June 6 KYODO—Takeshi Ohta, deputy governor for international relations of the Bank of Japan, said Wednesday he is confident that the yen will gain further strength against the U.S. dollar. The remark came at a news conference after the annual International Monetary Conference, a two-day meeting of leaders from private and public banks in 22 countries.

Ohta said currency markets are beginning to see a further fall in the yen's value as harmful to the ongoing process of rectifying external imbalances.

Alan Greenspan, chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, also speaking after the conference, expressed strong confidence in the ability of the West German Bundesbank to implement appropriate monetary policy after the West and East German economies are unified. Greenspan said, however, that it is too early to forecast how unification of the Germanys would affect inflation and interest rates there.

Conference sources said participants at the convention failed to agree on coordinated steps to fight growing inflationary pressure.

Participants did agree that John S. Reed, chairman of Citicorp, will preside over the group for a one-year term and that the next convention will be in June 1991, in Osaka, Japan.

Mieno on Central Bank's Official Discount Rate

*OW1306092890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0916 GMT
13 Jun 90*

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—Bank of Japan (BOJ) Governor Yasushi Mieno said Wednesday that if the central bank had enough vehicles to control short-term money rates, its controversial below-market-rate lending to major Japanese commercial banks would be reduced proportionally.

Mieno told a news conference that the bank's loans to private banks at the official discount rate, criticized by U.S. and other foreign banks as unfairly disadvantaging them, could be further lessened.

Central banks lend private banks at the discount rate, which is far lower than prevailing market rates. The BOJ has been accused of making too much lending at the discount rate compared with its counterparts in the U.S. and other industrial nations. Mieno's remarks came amid mounting pressure from foreign banks for financial reform in Japan. Foreign banks claim the market's present structure provides Japanese banks with an unfair competitive edge by giving them easier access to cash than their foreign competitors.

Echoing a recommendation made recently by an advisory panel to the central bank and the Finance Ministry, Mieno stressed the importance of letting short-term government debt, including treasury bills, play a more influential role in the central bank's operations in the money market so the BOJ may depend less on lending and possibly phase out the practice in the future.

The central bank chief defended the current lending system, saying that the mechanism is needed for flexible money market management. Apparently trying to counter criticism from foreign financial institutions which have described the central bank's loans as "a form of subsidy," Mieno said he does not see it as something bad.

Mieno also said fair access should be warranted from now on toward the bank's below-market-rate loans in

appropriately managing its lending, which he reconfirmed would remain indispensable for the time being.

Mieno said he hopes the treasury bill market will expand to become one of the government bank's main tools to control short-term interest rates along with other vehicles for money market operations such as debt-financing bills.

Answering a reporter's question, Mieno said that he supports a view stated in an annual report by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) regarding the threat to price stability posed by asset price-related inflation risks. The BIS, the Basel, Switzerland-based central bank for central banks, said in the report that rising prices of land and other assets should be given greater attention to forestall inflation.

In a related comment, Mieno said, however, that decreases in land prices will not necessarily mean a reduction in general prices both at the consumer and wholesale levels. The most crucial part in managing monetary policy at this point, Mieno said, is an effort to keep inflation psychology under control. He said that attitude is a prerequisite to prolonging the domestic price stability that Japan now enjoys.

The central bank governor reaffirmed that the bank will continue to keep a careful eye on whether such dangerous asset price rises would occur in the future, leading to a possible explosion of inflation psychology.

Mieno also said the nation's economic activity remains solid and commodity prices are stable, though he cautioned against growing inflationary pressure.

Citing the central bank's quarterly report on short-term economic prospects unveiled Tuesday, he said the report underscored the firmness of the economy. The report, based on a survey of some 690 major corporations, also showed that pollies expecting higher prices for their products outnumbered those forecasting lower ones for the first time in six years. But Mieno played down the trend, saying he sees no major change in corporate pricing strategies.

Citing other factors that pose a potential inflationary threat, such as rising wages due to a chronic labor shortage, he said the BOJ will continue closely monitoring price trends to fend off inflation.

Mieno Expresses Optimism About Economy

*OW0606123990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0853 GMT
6 Jun 90*

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno expressed optimism Wednesday over the outlook for the Japanese economy, which he said has emerged unscathed from months of instability in the nation's financial markets.

"Despite the triple losses in the yen's value and the stock and bond markets since the beginning of the year, the

Japanese economy remains steady, supported by strong capital spending and personal consumption," Mieno told the Budget Committee of the House of Councillors.

Asked about the uptrend in money supply, the central bank chief said the bank is concerned about it and is keeping a close watch on the effects of a series of hikes in the official discount rate since last year.

Ministry To Draft Financial Reform Plan

*OW1306123490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1154 GMT
13 Jun 90*

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—The Finance Ministry will begin work on mapping out a package of administrative measures next month to carry out sweeping financial reforms possibly in the spring of 1993, ministry officials said Wednesday. The move comes as two influential advisory panels to the finance minister will present reports separately on how to implement financial reforms by the end of this month, they said.

Based on reports from the Financial System Research Committee and the Securities and Exchange Council, the ministry plans to draft related bills so that they will pass the Diet during 1992 and be enforced in April 1993, the officials said. With several subpanels, the two advisory groups have been reviewing the present financial system to update it amid the globalization of financial markets.

Debate has been focused on a review of Article 65 of the Securities and Exchange Law, which has separated the banking and securities businesses since the end of World War II.

The ministry took a first step toward eroding the legal barrier in March 1989, when the Financial System Research Committee disclosed five options for lowering the legal wall.

So far, one of the five options—allowing banks and brokerage houses to create holding companies that could own brokerage houses as well as banks—has been winning a consensus among officials concerned. The ministry officials said the planned package would be hammered out in view of that option as well [as] other related proposals presented to date.

Among these recommendations are:

- Prohibiting banks from undertaking brokerage services for stock trading by means of their subsidiaries for a while.
- Creating so-called fire walls, or legal measures to separate banks and their brokerage units so that individuals in brokerage subsidiaries can not obtain nonpublic information from those in their parent firms.

But industry sources say the ministry will face rough going in drafting related bills as many problems remain unsolved. For one thing, the securities industry has strongly demanded legislation that would ban banks

from stepping into stock brokerage fields via subsidiaries, but bankers have opposed such legislation.

Diet Begins Debate on Consumption Tax

*OW1106151590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1215 GMT
11 Jun 90*

[Text] Tokyo, June 11 KYODO—The House of Representatives on Monday began a full-scale debate on whether to revise or abolish the 3 percent consumption tax introduced in April of last year. In the plenary session of the lower house, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu expressed his determination to revise the tax, saying he would do his best to get through the Diet the government-sponsored package of bills aimed at modifying the levy.

The government bills call for exempting from taxation foods at the retail level and for reducing the tax rate to 1.5 percent at all other levels of distribution.

Meanwhile, four opposition parties headed by the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) submitted to the Diet a package of bills to scrap the tax. Explaining the contents of the opposition-backed bills, JSP policy board Chairman Shigeru Ito told the session that the revision of the consumption tax would not rectify its defects. Ito, calling for abolition of the consumption tax, said the government should revamp the taxation system on the basis of equality and fairness.

The opposition camp said that it plans to set up a national council on tax reform in order to study and argue the tax issue, including the new tax system, after scrapping the consumption tax.

Kaifu called on the opposition group to abide by the LDP's proposal to revise the levy, saying the consumption tax is indispensable for the nation and cannot be abolished without a concrete alternative tax system to replace it.

Earlier in the day, an LDP senior official denied that the party's defeat in the by-election for the House of Councillors in Fukuoka Prefecture would have any impact on the diet debate on the consumption tax. In Sunday's election, JSP candidate Shigeko Mieno defeated LDP rival Norihiko Sumiyoshi by a large margin. During the election campaign, Mieno appealed for the abolition of the consumption tax.

LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa said that even if the LDP had won Sunday's by-election, the consumption tax issue would remain unsettled. Takako Doi, chairwoman of the JSP, told a meeting of the party's Diet members that the result of the election reflected the people's demand for scrapping the tax. She asked party members to cooperate with other opposition parties in Diet debates in order to implement the election pledge.

Defense Agency Head on Reviewing Defense Plan*OW0306101590 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 1 Jun 90*

[Text] Yoza Ishikawa, director general of the Defense Agency, proposed the idea of preparing the next defense plan after fiscal 1991 with a view to recognizing the promotion of the movement for easing tensions in East-West relations. Mr. Ishikawa said this in a meeting of the upper house Standing Committee on the Cabinet that was held today. He said the 1976 national defense program outline was based on an assumption that military confrontation between East and West was unlikely. He added that the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty makes a significant contribution to the stability of Japan, but international perception has not basically changed.

Mr. Ishikawa said, however, it is a fact that enthusiasm for peace is continuing to grow. He said this point must be taken into consideration. Thus, he explained that when preparing the defense outline after fiscal 1991, he wants to include the acknowledgement that tension has been eased since the time when the national defense program outline, which is the basis of Japan's defense policy, was concluded.

Report on Future of Nuclear Power Supply by 2010*OW1306082990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0814 GMT
13 Jun 90*

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—Nuclear power should account for 43 percent of the total electricity supply in 2010, up from the current 26.6 percent, a government report said Wednesday. In terms of per-hour electricity generation rate, nuclear power's share should rise to 27 percent in the next 20 years from 17.4 percent, it said.

The share of coal-generated energy also should increase, to 15 percent of the electricity supply from 9.5 percent, while that of crude oil should decline to 10 percent from the current 29.2 percent, the report said.

The report, prepared by the Electricity Utility Industry Council, an advisory panel to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), predicted the total electricity demand will surge some 66 percent, to 1,080.0 billion kilowatt-hours in 2010 from 672.3 billion in 1988. And nuclear power should be responsible for 473 billion kilowatt-hours in 2010, it said.

The rise in demand will be propelled by the nonmanufacturing sectors, which will account for 53.3 percent of the total demand in 2010, up from 41.8 percent in 1988.

By contrast, the share of the manufacturing sectors will fall from 58.2 percent to 46.7 percent during the period, the report said. Several factors make the long-term energy outlook increasingly murky, the report said. They include tightening the supply-demand balance in the world crude oil market, persistent public antagonism toward nuclear power generation, and growing concerns

about the global environment. These factors combined could create a severe shortfall in Japan's electricity supply, the report said.

In order to counter such a situation, the report said, the government should aggressively continue the development of electric utilities based on a wider range of sources while promoting energy conservation movements nationally. The report, however, acknowledged that there are limits to how much more dependence can be placed on nuclear power, given its controversial safety record.

But the report, nevertheless, called for a sizable rise in the share of nuclear power, saying it is superior to other energy sources, particularly in safety, cost, and environmental feasibility. Therefore, the report said, the government should immediately devise action programs to establish a high-level radioactive waste disposal system.

Private Firm Begins Use of High-Definition TV*OW0306200890 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 30 May 90*

[Text] A resort hotel at Owani-machi in Aomori Prefecture installed large high-definition televisions. This is the first private attempt in Japan to install televisions with a high-definition system for business purposes. The system was unveiled to guests of the hotel today. It was developed by NHK Enterprises at the request of an Osaka-based resort development company, which runs the hotel. The cost of the system is some Y700 billion. One 200-inch big screen is installed in the hotel's multipurpose hall. One 60-inch and two 32-inch high-definition screens are in the hotel's art gallery.

Sanyo Develops Ultra-Light Amorphous Battery*OW0506065690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0602 GMT
5 Jun 90*

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—Sanyo Electric Co. has developed an ultra-light, film-type amorphous bendable battery for use in space, aviation, walkers for the disabled, and a portable power source for leisure, company officials said Tuesday.

The Osaka-based electric firm is now developing a solar-powered airplane with arrays of the latest battery, brand-named Amorton Film, on both wings, the officials added. The plane is being developed together with U.S. light aircraft maker Ultra Light Soaring Software Co. of Lake Elsinore, California, for marketing over the next few years.

Company officials said that the new plane will attempt a 3,500-kilometer trans-U.S. flight July 1. It completed a 600-meter test flight May 23.

Measuring only 0.12 millimeter in thickness, the amorphous battery has a high power output capacity of 0.2 watt per gram, about 10 times more than that of a glass substrate-type battery, they said.

With a special transparent heat-resisting plastic as a substrate, the new battery has better flexibility, making it difficult to break, they added.

Mongolia

Dzardyan Receives British Delegation

OW0906010290 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English
1715 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Jun (OANA-MONTSAME)—K. Dzardyan, deputy chairman of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] Council of Ministers, received today a British delegation, led by J.N. Elam, department head of cultural relations of the British Foreign Ministry.

Mutual exchange of views on the issues of further co-operation of the two countries in the spheres of culture, education and science was held during the meeting.

CPC Delegation Leaves for Beijing 11 Jun

OW1206111690 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English
1717 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 11 (O.A.N.A.-MONTSAME)—The delegation of the Communist Party of China (C.P.C.) led by Zhu Shanqing, deputy head of Foreign Relations Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, left today for Beijing. The delegation visited the country in accordance with the cooperation plan between the M.P.R.P. [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] and the C.P.C.

\$30,000 Alloted by World Red Cross Society

OW0806054890 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English
1707 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Jun (OANA-MONTSAME)—The World Red Cross Society has decided to allot this year 333,000 rpt 333,000 U.S. dollars for developing countries, using the interests of the fund of Japanese Empress Shikeni. The society will grant to Mongolia "Intael 80386 rpt 80386" computers and colour TV "NEC" worth of 30,000 rpt 30,000 U.S. dollars for realizing be her [as received] the humane law of international nature.

All Special Privileges of Party Officials Annulled

OW1006125390 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] The Presidium of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee has decided to annul the resolution on providing special provisions and preferential (?treatment to) party executives. Since now the state does not allocate means [words indistinct] party executives. Thus, party executives at any level will no more enjoy any special provision and privileges.

MPRP Official Interviewed on Party Budget

OW1106204690 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English
1722 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 June (MONTSAME)—The theme of frequent complaints on part of new political parties of the country, which are taking part in the pre-election campaign, is the lack of means and they very often remind the [passage indistinct] the M.P.R.P. [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] receives from the state millions of subsidies. They call this figure 33 (threethree) million.

In his interview with a correspondent of the political magazine "TSAG YE" of the press agency "MONGOL PRESS", G. Dzinaamyadar, the head of the office of the M.P.R.P. Central Committee, reports a number of data on the budget of his party.

He denies the information about the 33 (threethree) million [in] state subsidies. According to him, over last years the M.P.R.P. receives from the state over 21 (twoone) million togrog. He notes that "the M.P.R.P. receives from the state a financial aid for realizing its policy aimed at the development of the country expressing vital interests of the people". The main means of the M.P.R.P. account for 100 (one hundred) million togrog, as G. Dzinaamyadar estimates, 70 (sevenzero) pc [percent] of which are shared by the V.I. Lenin Memorial Museum in Ulaanbaatar and other projects belonging to it. 56 (fivesix) pc of budget incomes of the ruling party, which made up 25 (twofive) million togrog in 1989 rpt 1989 are formed from membership fees. 40 (fourzero) pc of all incomes of the M.P.R.P. are paid as salary to personnel workers, 10 (ten) pc are designed holding ideological and political measures and 14 (onefour) pc for serving the apparatus, etc. In between 1987 rpt 1987 and 1989 rpt 1989 the expenditures for keeping the Central Committee reduced by 21.6 (twoonepointsix) pc, said G. Dzinaamyadar.

In April 1990 rpt 1990, at the Extraordinary Congress of the M.P.R.P., the holding of which was four times cheaper than the previous ones, it was stated that the M.P.R.P. was going to switch to self-financing system. G. Dzinaamyadar noted that the M.P.R.P. would stop receiving state subsidies starting from 1991 rpt 1991.

Health, Social Security Minister on Rural Work

OW0806015290 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1808 GMT 7 Jun 90

[From the 7 June Mongolian Press Review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Jun (MONTSAME)—The newspaper MONGOLYN HUDOO (MONGOLIAN VIL-LAGE) carries the responses of P. Nyamdabaa, MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] Minister of Health and Social Security, to questions about how social problems of rural working people are being solved. He notes in particular that during the current five year plan period

state budget expenditures on health services have increased by more than 35 percent and amount to 215 tugriks per capita.

North Korea

U.S. Concern for Gregg's Safety Noted

*SK1306050290 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0453 GMT 13 Jun 90*

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA)—The White House spokesman on June 11 said "we take all such threats seriously and are taking the proper security measures," crying about South Korean students' recent threat to kidnap Gregg, the U.S. ambassador to South Korea, according to a foreign press report.

As is reported, the anti-American struggle is gaining strength among students in South Korea as the U.S. Cultural Centre in Kwangju which had been closed was reopened. In particular, students of Choson University in Kwangju reportedly formed "death squads" to kidnap Gregg as a sign of their protest against the reopening of the U.S. Cultural Centre.

Flurried by this, the U.S. imperialists now talk about taking "security measures." This signifies that they are goading the No Tae-u group further on to bayonet-supported crackdown in an effort to stem the anti-American tide of students.

Their moves to check and destroy the South Korean students' struggle for independence, democracy and reunification by bloody suppression will result in only making fiercer waves of anti-Americanism sweep all over South Korea.

Pyongyang Denounces U.S Aerial Bombing Exercise

*SK1106215590 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1527 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors premeditatedly brought various kinds of military planes into South Korea from their overseas bases in the Pacific region to stage frantic joint aerial war exercises with the South Korean puppets against the North, according to military sources.

They sent formations of overseas-based "F-16" fighter bombers to the sky above the Suwon area between around 12:00 and 14:00 on June 8 to stage a joint aerial bombing exercise simulating a preemptive attack on the objects in the strategic depth of the Northern half of Korea in combination with formations of "F-16" fighter bombers belonging to the Seventh U.S. Airforce stationed in South Korea.

On the same day, they let "E-3" AWACS fly from East to West along the Military Demarcation Line to commit an electronic espionage on the targets in the vast area of the northern half of Korea.

Over June 5-6, formations of U.S. "A-6" assault planes and scores of "AH-1" armoured helicopters staged aerial warfare and bombing exercises and other military exercises.

In the meantime, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets extensively mobilized "F-16," "F-4" and "F-5" fighter bombers belonging to the Seventh U.S. Airforce and the puppet airforce from 09:00 to 18:00 on June 8 and 9 to launch joint attack exercises on the ground targets of the North in the air above Chongju, Yaju, Chunchon, Hwachon and Kwangju areas.

Participating in the exercise were a total of 200 planes of different types.

Events Leading to Korean War Analyzed

*SK1206112590 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1021 GMT 12 Jun 90*

["Truth Behind Start of Korean War"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 12 (KCNA)—Four decades have passed since the outbreak of the Korean war on the 25th of June, 1950.

Availing itself of the favorable condition of its occupation of South Korea, the United States drove the "ROK Army" to start a surprise invasion of our Republic along the whole length of the 38th parallel on June 25, 1950, with a view to establishing domination over the whole of Korea.

—In those days, our Republic was young and not in a position to fight a war.

The U.S. side was unanimous in admitting this.

The "U.N. Commission on Korea" which had been present in South Korea then, in a report to the U.N. secretary general on June 24, 1950, wrote that "attempts at invasion from North Korea have not been reported, even according to any secret information. ... On the contrary, the DPRK is now keen on the implementation of the two-year plan." (Japanese pamphlet "Business").

MacArthur, the then commander-in-chief of the U.S. Far East Command, told the U.S. Senate Joint Foreign Relations and Military Committee that "the People's Army of the North was very far away from the 38th parallel. ... They were by no means in a position for attack."

A U.S. Army major general told reporters that "it is true that the People's Army of the North was not ready on the very day when the war broke out," and Wedemeyer and Timberman who were working in the U.S. Army intelligence said: "We view that the People's Army of the North could not make southward invasion voluntarily because it is inferior either in view of its military strength or in view of its equipment." (from a secret report of the South Korean Ambassador in Washington).

Stone, a U.S. journalist and writer, in his book "Hidden History of the Korean War" wrote confidently that "the Korean war...was a result of the intentional aggression plotted by those interested in the war in the Far East."

As was said by Stone, the United States was then deeply interested in the war.

After the Second World War the United States had made desperate efforts to hold in check the advance of the progressive forces, pursuing the policy of "cold war," but in vain.

The U.S. nuclear monopoly had come to an end by that time.

Still worse, the economic conditions of the United States had rapidly deteriorated. In 1949 the panic of overproduction in the U.S. which began in 1948 resulted in a crisis akin to the catastrophic panic of 1930, and the United States was plunged ~~last~~ into the first economic crisis after the war.

The British magazine ECONOMIST commented in an account of the then situation that "the United States needed so urgently an expedient to overcome the crisis of economic panic that a war could not but be conceived."

Van Fleet who later became the commander of the U.S. Eighth Army declared: the Korean war was a blessing. It was a very fitting war at a fitting time and in a fitting place.

Facts fully prove who started the Korean war.

—The U.S. forces and the South Korean Army under their command were in a shape quite contrary to the North.

The United States had constructed military bases and built and expanded military establishments in South Korea.

It expanded and improved the Seoul-Inchon road and the Seoul-Pusan road, built new military roads between Seoul and Inchon via Kimpo and along the whole length of the 38th parallel, built airforce bases in Yoido, Wonju, Hamyang, Namwon, Suwon, Kwangju, Taegu and other areas, reconstructed Pohang, Inchon, Pusan, Chinhae, Yosu and other harbours into naval bases and built naval bases in Mokpo, Kusan, Mukho and other areas.

The U.S. military base policy was more vigorously stepped up after a separate "government" was framed up in South Korea.

Semi-permanent military establishments were built at vantage points from the area of the River Yimjin to Tongduchon, Chunchon and the East Coast and dugouts and trenches were dug along the whole length of the 38th parallel.

The United States acquired possession of different areas in Yongsan, Seoul, where the U.S. forces command in South Korea is situated and placed Kimpo Airport under its direct control.

The United States directed efforts to building and reinforcing the South Korean Army.

The United States let the South Korean authorities proclaim "The Law on the Organization of the ROK Army" in November 1948, organized the "ROK Army" into three services and carried out massive conscription from December that year. And it set up military academies of different arms and techniques including infantry, artillery and engineering, trained officers of different arms and reeducated some of them at U.S. military academies.

It enforced the "Military Service Law" in August 1949 to go over to compulsory military service. So, the South Korean Armed Forces reached 114,000 men of 8 divisions, dozens of independent battalions and grew to 150,000 men in June 1950. Besides, there were reserve forces of 10 regiments and "Homeland Defence Army" for the "security of the rear" and military training was given to youths and students.

The United States transferred great quantities of weapons and combat and technical equipment to the South Korean Army to equip it in American style.

Even according to official data of the United States, in 1949 it transferred to the South Korean Army 105,000 U.S.-made rifles, 40,000 Japan-made rifles, more than 2,000 anti-tank guns, over 4,900 military vehicles, and submarine chasers, torpedo-boats, patrol crafts, mine sweepers, and so on.

Thus preparations to provoke a war in Korea were complete at the end of 1949 and beginning of 1950.

On May 9, 1950 Johnson, chief of the E.C.A. office in Korea, told the U.S. House Appropriations Committee that "the ROK Army armed with U.S. weapons and trained by U.S. military advisors are ready to start war at any moment" (the U.S. House Records).

South Korean "Prime Minister" Yi Pom-sok cried "Let us march northward and take a rest after letting the ROK flag fly on Mt. Paektu and laying down the bayonets on the Tuman river bank". "Defence Minister" Sin Songmo boasted that "the ROK Army is armed so well that it can completely conquer North Korea in three days." Commander of First Division Kim Sok-won blared before his officers and men that "when the northward expedition is started, we will have breakfast in Haeju, lunch in Pyongyang and supper in Sinuiju..." "Chief of General Staff" Chae Pyong-tok in his "New Year address" of 1950 drivelled "the forces of the North offer no problem, as they are no more than 80,000 strong and their weapons are outdated. The ROK Army's task hereafter is to go over to a real action for the restoration of the lost territories."

"Offices of the five provinces of the North" were established and their governors were appointed in South Korea already in February, 1949.

Facts indicate that their spirit for northward expedition reached the climax along with military capacities.

—The United States worked out a plan to start the Korean war, reorganized the Far East military command system and accelerated war preparations in full scale.

The United States worked out a plan to provoke the Korean war.

In February, 1946, the U.S. State Department laid down the "principle" that the "freedom" prevailing in the area of "the Republic of Korea" should soon be applied to "the whole of Korea," and planned to make the South Korean authorities provoke a war in Korea and discharge the U.S. "direct responsibility" by abusing the name of the United Nations.

In January, 1950, U.S. Secretary of State Acheson said in his "Speech on the Policy Towards Asia" at "National Press Club" that "the U.S. responsibility in South Korea" would be guaranteed by the United Nations (records of a hearing at the U.S. Senate Joint Foreign Relations and Military Committee). Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations Affairs Hickerson said at a hearing of the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee that "the State Department had meticulously drafted a resolution on the Korean question to be adopted at the United Nations far before the outbreak of the Korean war." (Japanese booklet "Business")

It can be seen in what Dulles told Syngman Rhee when he came to South Korea in mid-June 1950 that the United States planned to provoke a war in Korea and then intervene in it by abusing the name of the United Nations. John Foster Dulles told Syngman Rhee: "The time is ripe. Start the aggression against the North accompanied by a counter-propaganda on the grounds that the North has invaded the South first... If you can but hold out for two weeks, everything will go on smoothly, for during this period the United States, by accusing North Korea of attacking South Korea, will compel the United Nations to take action, in whose name land, naval and air forces will be mobilized."

This was confirmed by Kim Hyo-sok, the then "home minister" of South Korea. ("My 30 Years in South Korea" by Choe Tok-sin, the then "ROK" Army corps commander.)

The United States stepped up war preparations in the Far East military bases.

The U.S. Eighth Army that occupied Japan in June 1949 and was discharging administrative duties was turned into a combat unit and started "exercise of highest-intensity" in September that year. ("Military Situation in the Far East").

The U.S. top-level "brasshats" who flew into Japan from the end of January to early February 1950 inspected the combat preparations of the U.S. Eighth Army and the Fifth Air Force and, in talks with MacArthur, transferred to him the command of the U.S. Forces in the West Pacific and a few days after the talks MacArthur summoned Syngman Rhee and the then "chief of general staff" of the "ROK" Army to Tokyo and gave them 11-point instructions such as "putting the whole of the ROK Army under the MacArthur command and "it should play the role of provoking a fratricidal war". Thus the United States established an overall military command system of the U.S. forces in the Far East to unleash a war in Korea and their war preparations entered the final stage from early 1950.

The then South Korean "Minister of Defence" Sin Song-mo stated "our Army has completed preparations to attack the North and now we are only waiting for an order from Washington." (HERALD TRIBUNE Jan. 1, 1950) and Syngman Rhee in his interview with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter said that as soon as the United States approves, the "ROK" Army would start its attack. (NEW YORK TIMES March 2, 1950)

Even the U.S. publication said that according to confidential talks of military officer at Pentagonville [name as received], the headquarters of the Defence Department, the United States rounded off all preparations in anticipation of attack. (NEW YORK TIMES June 26, 1950)

—The United States made the South Korean authorities light the fuse of war.

The South Korean authorities continued committing armed attack on the Northern half of the Republic in a bid to create a favourable condition for going over to a wholesale armed intrusion according to a script of the United States.

In 1949 alone, such armed attack totalled 1,806 cases in the area north of the 38th parallel from Pyoksong, Hwanghae Province, to Yangyang, Kangwon Province.

Their military intrusion did not expand into a total war in those days thanks to the patient efforts of the DPRK Government which was wholly engaged in the fulfilment of the two-year economic plan and owing to the rebuff of the South side's action by our garrison units each time.

The South Korean authorities deployed their forces along the frontline, raising noisy "march North" and "anti-communist" rows, while continually committing armed provocations at the bidding of the United States.

Syngman Rhee at a press conference in January 1949 and in his "speech" at the "National Assembly" in February cried for "march North for unification." He said that if North Korea could not be annexed with the "help" of the "U.N. Commission on Korea", "the ROK Army must advance into North Korea." In his confidential letter to the United States, dated September 30, 1949, he stated: "I feel strongly that now is the most

psychological moment when we should take an aggressive measure... Then our line of defence must be strengthened along the Tuman and Amnok Rivers. We will be in a 100 percent better position... I am sure we can settle this question within a reasonable short time if we are only allowed to do it" (A confidential document seized from the archives of Syngman Rhee when Seoul was liberated).

In December he openly declared 1950 "the year of war for march North," saying: "We should bear in mind that we must reunify South and North Korea by ourselves in the new year."

In May 1950 he spread a rumor of "crisis of May and June," calling "May and June dangerous months" and, at the same time, massed the whole armed forces of the "ROK Army" along the 38th parallel to take an attack position against the Northern half of the Republic.

As to this, Wollovi, director of information of the MacArthur's command, said: "At the time the war was imminent .. the greater part of the Syngman Rhee army had already been actually deployed along the 38th parallel." (Charles Wollovi. John Cambrine "Macarthur 1941-1951").

The overall wireless data of the South Korean Army were changed in mid-June, 1950 and the use of wireless sets by them was strictly banned.

June 24 was Saturday. But the leave of all officers and soldiers was banned and some units entered a full "war posture."

Such military moves are always followed by the provocation of a war as the past war history clearly shows.

The United States sent a special envoy of the president to South Korea to reexamine the preparations for a war and order an attack on the North.

On June 17, 1950 U.S. President Truman sent Dulles to South Korea as a special envoy with full powers in order to finally examine the preparations for a war against the Northern half of Korea and designate the date of the start of aggression.

Dulles inspected the area along the 38th parallel accompanied by the U.S. military advisory group and South Korean generals the day after he flew into South Korea and finally examined in a trench the "operational plan" for Northward expedition that had been stepped up. Inspecting the area, he said: "Even the strongest army, to say nothing of the enemy, cannot be a match with you. The day is not far off when you will demonstrate your strength." ("Modern American History" by Maiya)

Dulles said in his letter to Syngman Rhee dated June 20:

"I attach great importance to the decisive role which your country can play in the great drama that is unfolding".

He had talks with U.S. Secretary of Defence Johnson, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Bradley and MacArthur in Tokyo on June 22 and declared: "The United States would take a positive action to preserve peace in the Far East." (Japanese pamphlet "Business")

Robert, the then head of the military advisory group in South Korea, said, explaining the reason why June 25 was set as the date of the start of "march to the North":

"June 25 is Sunday. Sunday is the Sabbath for both the United States and South Korea, Christian states. No one would believe that we started a war on Sunday. In other words, it was for making people believe that we did not start the war first."

Answering questions raised by U.S. congressmen, Assistant Secretary of State Hickerson said:

At daybreak on June 25 in Korea, in other words, at past nine in the afternoon of Saturday, June 24, in Washington, the U.S. Department of State made more than 30 officials report for work although it was a weekend holiday and staff officers of MacArthur went to their office in Tokyo on a special order on June 25 although it was Sunday, and waited for a report from South Korea on the start of the war, their eyes glued to the second hand of their watches.

According to the plan which Dulles approved on the spot and the U.S. President finally ratified, the "chief of staff" of the South Korean Army issued "Combat Order No. 2" to the commanders of the units deployed along the 38th parallel to start an attack all at once at 05:00 on June 25. Han Su-han, the then chief of staff of the 17 regiment of the South Korean Army, said: "On the night of June 24, the army units received a secret order to break through the 38th parallel at dawn on June 25, and start a military action against North Korea." (Japanese book "Crimes of America")

Under the command of the U.S. military advisory group, the South Korean puppet army which had been kept fully ready to pull the trigger made an invasion of the Northern half of the Republic.

The enemy moved across the 38th parallel by surprise in a wholesale attack and marched up to two kilometres into the areas of the Northern half of the Republic in the directions of Haeju, Kumchon and Cholwon, etc.

The garrison units of the DPRK on a routine duty could not but fight a battle under great disadvantages to repel the enemy's surprise attack.

The government of the DPRK repeatedly demanded an immediate stop to the reckless armed aggression. The invaders, however, attempted to expand their attack into the depth of the North.

Under such situation our Republic could not but take a self-defensive measure and rise up in the sacred fatherland liberation war to defend the sovereignty of the nation, achieve the reunification and independence of the country.

With no crafty means and way can the United States and South Korea evade their responsibility as the provocateurs of the Korean war.

Concluding his description on what occurred at the time of the Korean war, Eisenhower in his reminiscences "Days at The White House" said that three years of valiant fight, frustration and bloodshed have passed.

What did he mean by "frustration". It meant the frustration of the U.S. attempt to dominate the whole of Korea. The United States must clearly admit its crime and must not commit such criminal act again and must stop at once its moves to provoke another war and respond to the disarmament proposal for peace on the Korean peninsula which was advanced by our Republic.

CPRF Secretariat Holds News Conference

*SK1206212290 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1525 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[Text] Pyongyang June 12 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland called a press conference for home and foreign reporters at the People's Palace of Culture today in connection with the ill-boding military moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets behind the curtain of the "reduction" of the U.S. armed forces in South Korea.

Colonel Chang Song-ik of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces spoke under the subject "Some Points Noticeable in Ongoing Military Moves of U.S. Imperialists and South Korean Puppet Clique".

The U.S. imperialists made public a program for "phased cutback" of their armed forces in the Asia-Pacific region including South Korea and are now advertising that it is an "epochal step" conducive to the relaxation of the situation in this region, while taking very ill-boding military moves, he said.

In this connection, he expressed our view and stand of principle.

What is noticeable in the military moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique is the fact that they are reinforcing the armed forces under the cloak of "arms reduction" of the U.S. forces.

The "program for three-phase reduction" of the U.S. forces in South Korea which was announced by the U.S. Defence Department and the South Korean puppet "Ministry of Defence" envisages the reduction of 7,000 by 1993 in the first phase. But it failed to give the number of troops to be "reduced" at the second and

third phases and, worse still, to set the last year of the third phase beginning in 1996.

7,000 troops who they said would be "reduced" at the first phase are non-combatants considered no longer necessary in the course of withdrawing the old equipment under the plan for the readjustment of the U.S. airforce bases.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities are vociferating that the "reduction program" would contribute to defusing the tension on the Korean peninsula. This is nothing but a deceptive drama in view of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive Asia-Pacific strategy and modern military science and tactics.

The U.S. imperialists have taken some steps for "detente" and "arms reduction" in West Europe and other parts of the world. But they are still inciting the atmosphere of cold war and pursuing the line of tension and confrontation in the Far East.

Therefore, an extremely tense situation which may lead to another world war persists in this region and, in particular, the Korean peninsula has been put on the brink of war.

The crafty U.S. imperialists are readjusting the armed forces and increasing their combat capacity, while putting up the ostentatious slogan of "arms reduction."

The deceptive nature of their "arms reduction" is clearly illustrated by the fact that they, in actuality, are increasingly reinforcing the armed forces and stepping up war preparations, while giving lip-service to "arms reduction" and "detente".

Of late new type helicopters are being supplied to the U.S. forces present in South Korea, the construction of large airfields for strategic bombers is stepped up in real earnest and U.S. naval fleets are deployed in the waters off South Korea on a permanent basis.

The U.S. imperialists assigned 120 "M-1" tanks of the latest type to the Second Division of their aggression forces occupying South Korea, replacing some 60 "M-60A" heavy tanks, and are contemplating to deliver them to the puppet army.

They deployed a large number of "F-16C" and "F-16B" fighter planes in place of "F-16A" in South Korea and are shipping into South Korea "Pershing-2" missiles, ground-launched missiles, "B-52" strategic bombers, "F-5E", a new operational flying group consisting of 25 latest-type fighter bombers "F-16" equipped with night navigation system and many other war means and forces.

They are pressing ahead with the plan to arm the South Korean puppet army with latest-type planes, tanks, submarines, missiles while stepping up the modernisation of the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea.

This being the case, it is outrageous indeed for your authorities to ask others to "lead" the North to "reforms" and "opening."

The foolish assumption on the part of the authorities of your side, accustomed to dancing to other's tune, that other people would do so only invites ridicule from the world community.

During his foreign trip, the person in authority of your side asked for other's help for the realisation of "summit talks" between the North and the South. It is not true that such talks have failed to be held because of lack of somebody's "recommendation."

As is widely known, our side has initiated and promoted the top-level talks and there is no change in our position.

Far from making joint efforts for the realisation of the top-level talks, your side turns down the sincere proposals of the other side and lodges a petition outside the nation. This cannot be construed as a true intention to materialise the top-level talks nor can it be regarded as a position to solve the reunification problem by the efforts of the nation.

If your side is truly interested in holding top-level talks, it must not entreat others to help realise the talks but believe in the fellow countrymen within the nation and renounce the anti-communist confrontation policy and the policy of perpetuating the division of the nation which stand in the way of the talks.

What cannot be overlooked is that the person in authority of your side is peddling the problem of "UN membership".

As your side knows, we recently clarified the stand that if the North and the South are to join the United Nations before reunification, they must not hold two separate seats but enter it jointly as one member in favor of the reunification cause. This new proposal of ours is evoking a strong, positive response from the people within and without.

The fact that he is peddling the "UN membership" problem at this time gives a sufficient ground to cast doubt on your side's willingness for reunification.

Judging from all this, the behaviour on the part of the person in authority of your side has cast shadow over the North-South dialogue on the eve of the resumption and over the prospect of the country's peaceful reunification. We express deep regret at this. And we are very anxious to know when your authorities will free themselves from flunkeyism today and take the stand of independence and reunification.

In this connection, we consider that your side's delegations must clearly express their attitude towards the prevailing situation at this juncture.

Fruitful dialogue cannot be expected without clear answers to those fundamental issues—whether they truly

have an intention to hold dialogue for reunification or seek a divisive dialogue for "two Koreas" and whether they have a willingness to solve the nation's problem independently by achieving national reconciliation and unity or continue taking the road of flunkeyism, fostering confrontation between the fellow countrymen.

Before the reopening of dialogue, your delegations must clearly manifest their stand and attitude and thus show sincerity to the dialogue.

We will watch the attitude of your delegations.

Soviet Delegation Head Addresses Meeting

*SK0806151690 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1501 GMT 8 Jun 90*

[Text] Pyongyang June 8 (KCNA)—A soldiers' meeting was held today at a unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Pak Hui-il belongs to welcome the Soviet Airforce delegation.

Speaking at the meeting, Lieutenant General of the Korean People Army Hong Song-yul said that Korea and the Soviet Union are friendly neighbours and the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries are now expanding and developing day by day.

Noting that the Soviet people are making energetic efforts for socio-economic development, he wished them greater success in their endeavours to implement the decisions of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the 19th All-Union Party Conference.

Col. Gen. Valentin Pankin, first deputy commander-in-chief and chief of staff of the Soviet Airforce, heading the delegation, spoke next.

Saying that he was deeply impressed at the beautiful looks of Pyongyang, the modern West Sea Barrage, express highways and well-tended crop fields, he said that all these successes are a fruition of devoted efforts displayed by the workers, peasants and People's Army soldiers of Korea under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Soviet Union fully supports the DPRK's effort for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, withdrawal of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea and conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone, he declared.

The Soviet Union, he said, will always stand on the side of the Korean people struggling to ease the tensions on the Korean peninsula and reunify the country.

The Soviet soldiers and the entire Soviet people wish the fraternal Korean people and People's Army soldiers greater success in their efforts to fulfill the tasks set forth

at the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and reunify the country peacefully and on democratic principles.

Silk banners were exchanged at the meeting.

More Reportage on Ethiopian Delegation's Visit

Kim Il-song Receives Delegation

*SK1106104790 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1040 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the visiting Ethiopian Government economic delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister Wolle Chekol.

Present there were Vice-Premier Kim Tal-hyon, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and Ethiopian Ambassador E.P. to Korea Fisseha Geda.

On the occasion the head of the delegation conveyed to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a personal letter of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

President Kim Il-song had a cordial and friendly conversation with the guests.

The guests presented him with a gift.

Kim Chong-il Receives Gift

*SK1106110290 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1056 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was presented with a gift by the visiting Ethiopian Government economic delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister Wolle Chekol.

The head of the delegation handed it to an official concerned.

Delegation Head Signs Protocol

*SK1106055190 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0506 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA)—A protocol of the fifth meeting of the inter-governmental joint committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia was signed in Pyongyang Sunday.

The protocol was signed by Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, and Deputy Prime Minister Wolle Chekol, head of the Ethiopian government economic delegation.

A 1990-1991 protocol on the exchange of commodities was also signed between the two governments.

Delegation Concludes Visit

*SK1206102390 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1013 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[Text] Pyongyang June 12 (KCNA)—The Ethiopian Government economic delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister Wolle Chekol, which attended the fifth meeting of the inter-governmental joint committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, left here today.

During its stay here the delegation visited Mangyongdae, the Paektusan Institute of Architecture and the May Day Stadium and other places.

Foreign Leaders Greet Kim Il-song on Reelection

*SK0906045490 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0435 GMT 9 Jun 90*

[Text] Pyongyang June 9 (KCNA)—Messages came to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from party and state leaders of different countries in congratulation of his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They came from Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Workers' Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola; Andre Kolingba, president and head of state of the Central African Republic; Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic; Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana; Arpad Goncz, interim president of the Republic of Hungary; Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, president of the Republic of Tunisia; Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, president of the Republic of Nicaragua; Nusrat Bhutto, chairperson of the Pakistan People's Party; and Santiago Carrillo, chairman of the Central Committee of the Spanish Workers' Party.

The messages warmly congratulate Comrade Kim Il-song on his reelection as president and wish him greater success in his work for the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people.

Achievements in Agriculture Reported

*SK1106102090 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1012 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA)—The First Session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was recently held summed up the achievements in agriculture last year.

Last year Korea allotted to agriculture a colossal amount of fund six percent more than the previous year. This brought an epochal change in agricultural production last year, the 25th anniversary of the publication of the socialist rural theses.

Pyongwon, Sukchon and Mundok Counties, South Pyongan Province, and Sinchon and Yonan Counties, South Hwanghae Province, and many other Counties turned out 15,000-30,000 more tons of grain than the preceding year.

160,000 more tons of grain was produced in South Hamgyong Province. The per-hectare yield of grain showed a rise of 0.5-1 ton.

Mundok County lifted the per hectare yield of rice to more than 8 tons, Hyongjesan and Mangyongdae Districts, Pyongyang, to more than 9 tons and the Migok, Sariwon City, North Hwanghae Province, the Samji-gang, Chaenyong County, and the Taechu, Anak County, South Hwanghae Province, the Sogok, Sinhung County, and the Ponghung, Kumya County, South Hamgyong Province, and hundreds of other cooperative farms on the East and West coasts produced 8-10 tons of grain from each hectare.

Many farms have newly joined the ranks of 10,000-ton farms.

17 reservoirs and 2,690 water pumping stations were built last year according to the party's far-reaching plan of nature remaking, resulting in further consolidating the achievements in irrigation.

The October 15 combined farm of 10,000 hectares was formed in the newly cultivated land of Yanggang Province and an anti-tidal project was completed in Kumya tideland to gain a vast area of arable land.

The government of the Republic will this year increase investments in agriculture 6.5 percent as compared with last year for a greater supply of tractors, trucks, various modern trailing farm machines, chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals.

South Korea

USSR's Martynov Gives Interview on Summit

SK1106050390 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
9 Jun 90 p 3

[Exclusive interview with Vladlen Martynov, director of World Economics and International Relations Institute, Moscow (IMEMO) under the USSR Academy of Sciences by TONG-A ILBO correspondent Choe Maeng-ho; in Moscow on 8 June]

[Text] [Choe] The recently held ROK-USSR summit talks, which came without the establishment of diplomatic relations, must have a special significance in the

relations between South and North Korea and the Soviet Union. Would you please comment on the significance of the talks?

[Martynov] The talks between the presidents of the Soviet Union and the ROK were significant internationally and drew considerable attention from the press as well. The meeting between the top leaders of the two countries came about for the first time in 86 years, and it was a historic one. The talks were symbolic of the practical changes developed between the ROK and the Soviet Union, and I believe it will lead not only to the expanded exchanges between the two countries in economic, cultural and many other fields but also to the establishment of political relations, that is, diplomatic relations in the near future. The maturity of the bilateral relations will be a strong help for the settlement of peace and the maintenance of security in Northeast Asia, including the Korean peninsula. It is important that the normalization of relations between the ROK and the Soviet Union never box in or isolate North Korea, as the Democratic Liberal Party Executive Chairman Kim Yong-sam said when he visited the Soviet Union, and as President No Tae-u said. Our side explained this both to the North and the South. We continue to say that we take great interest in this matter.

[Reporter's note] Director Martynov, who closely watched the US-USSR and ROK-USSR summit talks when he accompanied President Gorbachev on his U.S. visit, said, "We had an in-depth discussion on the issue of economic cooperation as well in the USSR-ROK summit talks." He then disclosed that for the summit talks, Dobrynin, foreign policy adviser to President Gorbachev; and Maslyukov, first deputy premier, member of the Soviet Presidential Council, and chairman of the State Reform Commission, had preliminary contacts with the ROK side before the summit talks representing the Soviet side.

[Choe] Now that the atmosphere for the establishment of diplomatic relations has been created, when do you expect it to come?

[Martynov] How soon it will come depends upon how the Soviet Union and the ROK work for it. It can take a long time, and it can be realized fairly soon. The establishment of diplomatic relations is a process that takes time. What we should give heed to is to take care not to deepen North Korea's isolation. Therefore, for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries we may need a process of promoting dialogue between North and South Korea. So we need to carefully discuss this issue with North Korea again. As for the issue of economic cooperation, I am not in a position to go into detail since I did not attend the summit talks, but as far as I know, a preliminary agreement has been made. The establishment of relations should be pushed ahead effectively in all fields, economic, cultural, and others. There are differences of opinion as to the timing of the establishment of diplomatic relations, but my position is that the normalization of political relations (which

means the establishment of diplomatic relations), should come soon. With the establishment of diplomatic relations, the exchanges in various other fields will be facilitated.

[Choe] North Korea is severely criticizing the ROK-USSR summit talks. Will it not be difficult for the Soviet Union to persuade North Korea?

[Martynov] We can hardly anticipate how Pyongyang will react. It is possible that North Korea will issue such a statement. As is known, Pyongyang reacted extremely negatively to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and the East European countries. The Soviet Union regards its relations with North Korea as important. The Soviet Union also has the sincerity to continue its friendly relations with North Korea. However, our principle of international politics, which is based on our new thought, is based on mutual understanding, exchange, and easing of tension rather than conflict and confrontation with other countries or class struggle; we cannot act in breach of it. We have explained this to North Korea, and this principle will prevail. I do not know whether this was mentioned in the summit talks, but the Soviet Union welcomes North-South dialogue. It is willing to assist dialogue as best it can, because the Korean peninsula is now the only region of dispute in the world over which the entire world is worried. The Soviet Union also feels uneasy about it.

[Choe] How deeply was the situation on the Korean peninsula discussed in the Bush-Gorbachev talks?

[Martynov] Issues of regional disputes, including the Korean peninsula, were discussed. But I do not know anything more about the particulars of the discussion than what was revealed in the news conference.

[Choe] We hear that President Gorbachev asked President Bush to broaden U.S. contacts with North Korea.

[Martynov] I cannot give you a firm confirmation of it. The United States is aware that it is necessary and is trying to contact North Korea.

[Choe] Will the Soviet Union establish diplomatic relations with the ROK even if North Korea does not understand the Soviet advice and explanation but keeps on with its present attitude?

[Martynov] I would like to emphasize from a scholastic point of view that the Soviet Union should maintain the position that it is implementing a new foreign policy line in the field of its external policy. The process of democratization is now unavoidable in any socialist state. North Korea should join this road sooner or later.

[Choe] What is the prospect for the possibility of North Korea's reform and its speed?

[Martynov] It will certainly come. It is a matter of time. The civilization of mankind is achieved through democracy. The advanced countries have the task of helping all other countries achieve democratization. We can look

forward to it because the cold war structure is now only a vestige of the past, the confrontation in international relations has turned into an atmosphere for cooperation, and disarmament is in progress on a global basis. Military confrontation is continuing in Northeast Asia, but we should find a way to conciliation. The agreement between the Soviet Union and China and the dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union will be extended to this region to contribute to the alleviation of tension.

[Choe] Do you think it advisable to adopt an East Asian version of two (North and South Korea) plus four (the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan, and China) talks for the alleviation of tension, or would you suggest a different form of talks?

[Martynov] I would support the six-way talks. The ROK proposed it; I heard it from Doi, chairman of Japan's Socialist Party, and I heard it in the United States. Only North Korea is opposed to it.

[Choe] Do you think North Korea's isolation, which could come as a result of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and the Soviet Union, will be a dangerous factor on the Korean peninsula or a factor that will expedite the settlement of peace on it?

[Martynov] Many people asked me this question when I was in the United States. I would like to emphasize that the Soviet external policy will maintain the principle of the new thought-oriented foreign policy I mentioned before. I think the ROK should take a more realistic approach to North Korea. For example, the ROK can rephrase its statement to North Korea.

[Choe] While disarmament negotiations in Europe are successfully progressing in various channels, no progress is being made in this area in East Asia. Will disarmament between the major powers not favorably affect the disarmament between North and South Korea?

[Martynov] I share your opinion. The United States is not responding to our proposal for the reduction of naval forces. The Soviet naval forces in the Pacific are far from a match to those of the United States. Japan seems to think that maintaining the present level of military strength is to its advantage. Yet, if the 50 percent reduction of the strategic nuclear weapons is realized as agreed upon in the U.S.-Soviet summit talks, the military confrontation will be reduced in Asia as well, and this atmosphere will help alleviate tensions on the Korean peninsula.

[Choe] What ways for economic cooperation do you anticipate would be successful?

[Martynov] The economic cooperation at present should be described as loose [sanmanhago] and lacking in tangible results [silchilun opta] despite a lot of talk. Among the reasons is that the ROK enterprises are cautious and think they cannot extend their markets to the Soviet

Union rapidly because they do not know the real situation in the Soviet Union. Another reason is that the Soviet side has not been able to provide the necessary conditions swiftly enough, such as the improvement of import and export procedures and the revision of relevant laws. Furnishing of information between the two countries is not satisfactory. In order to improve these and broaden practical economic cooperation, I think we ought to form and operate a joint committee consisting of a working staff.

[Choe] The Korean people, the South Korean people in particular, have an ill feeling about acts committed by the Soviet Union, that is, the Soviet assistance to North Korea in its invasion of the South and its shooting down of the Korean airliner. We think the Soviet Union should apologize for the Soviet assistance in North Korea's invasion of the South and for the shooting down of the Korean airliner before the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. What is your opinion on this?

[Martynov] This is a very complicated issue. I have no time to discuss it now. Let us discuss it later when we meet again.

Summit With USSR, Economic Situation Viewed

SK1206011290 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
12 Jun 90 p 8

[News in Review by Pak Chang-sok]

[Text] The diplomatic euphoria brought on by the unexpected ROK-USSR summit talks has come to an end. President No Tae-u returned home last week, with the most notable fruits yet to have a tangible impact on the future of the Korean peninsula. In fact, No took the championship of global diplomacy with meetings with the leaders of the two superpowers in a row devoted mostly to the Korean question.

Now, eyes are turning again to domestic issues—political strife, social unrest, and economic plight. Over the last week, Seoul streets were in turn full of tear gas with massive anti-government demonstrations staged in observance of the so-called "June 10 popular uprising" which forced the ruling camp to accept a demand for direct presidential elections three years ago. The opposition forces are girding up their loins to launch an offensive against the No Tae-u administration, ostensibly aiming at putting the lid on the possibility of No's popularity rising with his surprise talks with Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Taking a close look at the remarks Gorbachev and his key aides have made after his San Francisco summit talks with No, Soviet Union's foremost motivation was clear—economic. Right after the summit, Gorbachev told reporters, "We have commercial relations and that is why we decided to have a meeting with him (No)." Despite Seoul side's claim of a bilateral agreement to set up full diplomatic relations, the Soviet Union has played

down the politically-sensitive issue. To date, Gorbachev himself and his aides have been more than vague on the normalization issue.

Nonetheless, the summit itself was of much significance in that it has opened a new avenue for official links between the two states which had been adversaries for four decades. Government official, blowing their own trumpets, claim that the Seoul-Moscow summit, widely seen as a "diplomatic coup," is the result of the No administration's persistent "Northern Policy" he initiated upon taking office. Of course, their rationale is understandable and few deny the success of the Northern Policy.

However, it is noteworthy that the Soviet Union started to show keen interest in the possibility of economic cooperation with South Korea before the implementation of the incumbent government's Northern Policy. Soon after Gorbachev came to power in 1985, he expressed the Soviet hope of expanding trade and economic tieups with South Korea through declarations in Vladivostok in 1986 and Krasnoyarsk in 1988.

To put it briefly, it is very naive to think that the Soviet bid to ameliorate ties with Seoul stemmed from the success of a certain policy pursued by the Seoul Government. It is rather reasonable to view that the rapid economic development, made until a couple of years ago, has stimulated the Soviet Union to join hands with the ideologically-different South Korea.

South Korea's economic success story has been watched with envy by Soviet planners, who would like to expand trade ties in hope of acquiring technology and consumer goods at low cost.

A scholar at Hawaii university, well-versed in North Korean affairs, describes the relationship involving the two Koreas and the Soviet Union as a "triangular love affair." North Korea is likened to a sagging legal wife and South Korea to a new wealthy concubine. His illustration is deemed very appropriate in portraying the Soviet approach to South Korea, in disregard of its longtime ally in the northern half of the peninsula.

This time, what has to be said is that whether South Korea will sustain its internationally-envied economic development under political stability will be a crucial factor having a far-reaching effect upon the future of the Seoul-Moscow relations.

Take a close look into the reality of the Korean economic situation. Despite the government's rosy predictions in some parts, the economic condition the people realistically sense is bleak. Most worrisome in the Korean economy is the spiral of inflation. Consumer prices jumped 6.7 percent in the first five months, well beyond the government's original target of 5 to 7 percent inflation rate for the whole of this year. Economic Planning Board (EPB) officials said that maximum efforts would be made to hold inflation in check at single-digits. But at

the moment, it is difficult to expect price stability in the near future because there are risky factors exacerbating inflationary pressure.

Largely blamed for continuing price hikes is the steady expansion of the total money supply. The Bank of Korea said recently that the growth rate of M2, a broad gauge of money supply hit 23 percent in May from a year ago.

Exports, billed as the prime engine of the Korean economy, still appear stuck in a quagmire, although some predict a slow recovery from the latter part of this year.

In recent opinion poll, conducted by The Korea Times-Hanguk Ilbo, 72.3 percent of the 1,500 persons surveyed answered that the Korean society has become worse on the whole, compared with last year. They pick as the most serious social problems inflation, crime, over-consumption and speculation. As seen in the survey, much of the people's worry concerns the bread-and-butter issue of inflation.

Riding on the mania for new markets, Korean businesses are now rushing to the Soviet Union in search of windfall gains. It is clear that Koreans, either in government or private business, will be able to have a greater say in negotiations with the Soviet Union if and when Korea continues to keep a powerful economic strength.

Rogachev Signifies USSR Economic Cooperation

*SK1106010190 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
5 Jun 90 p 2*

[Text] (YONHAP from Bangkok) On 4 June, Soviet vice foreign minister Igor Rogachev said that the basic foundation which led the ROK-USSR relations to the summit talks between President No Tae-u and Gorbachev was the close economic cooperation between the two countries.

Rogachev, Soviet vice foreign minister for Asian and Pacific affairs, held a meeting with No Chae-won, ambassador at large at the ROK foreign ministry and head of ROK delegation to the 46th meeting of the Economic and Social Council for Asian-Pacific Region of the United Nations [ESCAP], and Chong Chu-yon, the ROK Ambassador to Thailand and permanent delegate to ESCAP, at the Central Plaza Hotel in Bangkok where the meeting is being held.

He stated that he believes the economic relations between the ROK and the Soviet Union have now developed to a higher stage of political relations and that this development will work as an important factor for strengthening the cooperation between the two countries. He added that the economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and West Germany served as the foundation for developing relations between the two countries into political relations.

Support of No's Summit Diplomacy Reported

*SK1106074490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0619 GMT
11 Jun 90*

[Text] Seoul, June 11 (YONHAP)—The majority of South Koreans believe President No Tae-u's whirlwind of summit diplomacy last month, involving talks with the Japanese, Soviet and American leaders, will have good results for their country, the Information Ministry said Monday.

The ministry said it had questioned 1,022 people over 19 years old and 86.7 percent of the respondents said No's summit diplomacy would positively affect the nation, while only 4.6 percent said it would have a negative effect. The telephone survey, conducted by the Korea Gallup Poll for the ministry, randomly sampled men and women across the country, except for Cheju Island. No margin of error was given.

Summit diplomacy helps reunification of the Korean peninsula, 70.9 percent of the respondents said, but 10.1 percent said it would hinder reunification.

An overwhelming 77 percent said No's meetings with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, U.S. President George Bush and Japanese Emperor Akihito would help consolidate peace in Northeast Asia, and 73 percent said the contacts would benefit the economy.

Asked if last week's Seoul-Moscow summit would expedite North Korea's opening, 64.9 percent said "yes" while 17.3 percent said "no."

While 69 percent said the No-Gorbachev summit would accelerate improvement of ties between Seoul and Beijing, 9.8 percent said the opposite.

Nearly 44 percent said they had a higher estimation of No since the summits, while 12.2 percent said their view of him had gone from bad to worse. The remaining 41.7 percent said their view of No was unchanged.

Paper Reports No Sends Letter to Gorbachev

*SK1306011290 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 13 Jun 90 p 1*

[Text] President No Tae-u has sent a letter to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev expressing hope for the early normalization of relations between the two countries, it was learned yesterday. The letter was carried by Sin Hyon-hwak, former prime minister and currently Samsung Co. chairman, who left for Moscow Saturday. The letter has been conveyed to Gorbachev via Anatoly Dobrynin, a former ambassador to the United States and an adviser to the Soviet president. Sin is visiting Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet States Commission for Foreign Economic Relations.

Seoul's Position on UN Admission Unchanged*SK1306022190 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean
13 Jun 90 p 1*

[Text] While commenting 12 June on our country's admission to the United Nations, Chong Ui-yong, spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, revealed, "There is no change in the existing position that we ourselves will join the United Nations first if North Korea has no intention of entering the United Nations, even though the government thinks it desirable for North and South Korea to enter the United Nations simultaneously." He denied a recent report that said the government has decided to withhold plans for sole admission into the United Nations.

Proposals Considered for Inter-Korean Summit*SK1106024890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0228 GMT
11 Jun 90*

[Text] Seoul, June 11 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea will try to set up a meeting between President No Tae-u and Kim Il-song, his North Korean counterpart, this year as recent developments indicate conditions are favorable for improved inter-Korean ties, a high-ranking government official said Monday. The government is considering proposals that could drastically advance relations between the two Koreas and may accept proposals by the North, including those on disarmament and dialogue, the official said. The South's proposals will probably be announced by No on July 7, the date of his declaration two years ago on improving ties with the North and other socialist countries, said the official, who declined to be identified.

Before making the proposals, the government will overhaul the National Security Law and the law on the Agency for National Security Planning, which the North and some liberals in South Korea see as obstacles to improved Seoul-Pyongyang ties, he said.

The consideration is based on the government's judgment that it is essential for both sides to have direct dialogue in order for there to be a substantial improvement of inter-Korean ties and reunification of the Korean peninsula, according to the source. The government also believes the climate for reducing tension on the Korean peninsula was, to some extent, created by recent favorable developments, including the historic meeting between No and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev in San Francisco last week. It also sees inter-Korean summit talks as a decisive stage in the process of normalizing ties with Beijing, he said.

No said last week that the government would soon take steps to realize a Seoul-Pyongyang summit, an indication he intends to make ground-breaking proposals to the North on inter-Korean relations. "The government, as President No has stated, is considering various ways for peaceful co-existence and co-prosperity between the two

Koreas until reunification without seeking military superiority over Pyongyang or the North's isolation," the official said.

The proposals may include ways to make practical arms cuts, free reception of the other side's radio and TV programs and free South-North travel, the source said. Regarding revision of the National Security Law, the government is considering an easing of restrictions on contacts, visits and communication between South and North to promote inter-Korean dialogue and exchange, he said. He disclosed that the government has instructed diplomats, especially in the United Nations, to contact their North Korean counterparts to discuss the inter-Korean summit.

He also noted that No asked Gorbachev to cooperate in realizing a meeting with Kim Il-song. "If the North responds positively to our proposal for a summit, we are ready to accept the North's suggestions on the meeting, including the date, place and agenda," he said.

Seoul May Form Agency To Handle Arms Control*SK1106134590 Seoul YONHAP in English 1308 GMT
11 Jun 90*

[Text] Seoul, June 11 (OANA-YONHAP)—The South Korean Government decided to consider establishing an official agency to deal with issues related with arms control in the peninsula and hold an inter-ministry meeting to cope with North Korea's latest proposal on disarmament as soon as possible. The decision was made at Monday's cabinet meeting which was presided over by Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun right after a joint government-ruling party consultative meeting at the presidential office of Chongwadae.

During the cabinet meeting, Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun said, "the government will form an inter-ministry organization to exclusively examine armament coordination and control. Concrete plans on the matter will soon be submitted to the cabinet meeting." Yi made the remarks when Kang stressed the need to consider arms control as a way to improve inter-Korean relations. Kang said the government should be fully ready to cope with the times when problems of disarmament become major issues between the two Koreas.

Unification Minister Hong Song-chol raised the need to convene a government meeting at an early date to unify opinions within the government with regard to the issue. He observed that North Korea's proposal concerning disarmament was taking concrete forms.

The cabinet ministers also talked over problems which are feared to show up in the process of the economic cooperations with the Soviet Union and agreed to set up a government-civilian joint committee as a unified window to the Soviet market in an effort to prevent excessive competitions among local businesses wishing to operate in the communist giant.

Seoul 'Positive' on Arms Talks With Pyongyang

*SK1206031390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT
12 Jun 90*

[Text] Seoul, June 13 (YONHAP)—The South Korean government is considering suggestions to make North Korea's May 31 arms reduction proposals more palatable, a highly placed government source said Tuesday. It is also considering setting up an agency to specialize in arms control issues in preparation for talks with Pyongyang.

"The government is studying counter-proposals to the recent proposals by the North from the policy position that arms cuts by South and North Korea should be used as an opportunity for establishing peace on the Korean peninsula," said the source, who wanted to remain anonymous. The source said a government commission on arms control issues would take charge of matters related to inter-Korean talks. The task force in the prime minister's office, which is in charge of arms reduction issues, would be reorganized to take up the withdrawal of U.S. forces and reunification formulas.

"The government will keep its basic arms reduction position of a three-phase gradual building of political and military confidence, arms control and arms reduction, but will make efforts to find a compromise with the North's suggestions on details with a forward-looking stance," the source said.

An analyst said Seoul is likely to link the gradual phase-out of American troops stationed in the South to arms reduction.

It is also expected to consider positively the latest arms reduction suggestions by the North if Pyongyang signs the safeguards agreement of the International Atomic Energy Agency and shows sincerity in reducing special warfare units, estimated at 90 brigades, near the Military Demarcation Line and deploying them rearward, according to the expert. The Southern side also is willing to set up a South-North Korean joint military committee to discuss inter-Korean disarmament, as the North suggested, if the North refuses to sit at inter-Korean conference tables.

The South proposed discussing arms reduction at the projected high-level authorities' meeting, but the North is boycotting preparatory contacts for the meeting in protest against the annual South Korea-U.S. "Team Spirit" military drill earlier this year. If a setting for arms reduction talks can be found, Seoul is also expected to suggest forming an international group to supervise implementation of any arms reduction agreement.

Other suggestions likely to be in the South's formula would be exchanges of military information and maintenance of communications, advanced warning of major military activities, regulations against surprise attacks or armed conflicts, practical demilitarization of the demilitarized zone and on-the-spot inspections.

On May 31, North Korea announced a new package of arms reduction proposals that streamlined and modified previous suggestions. Arms reduction proposals on both sides contain similar ideas. The latest proposals by the North, in particular, specify the confidence-building measures repeatedly sought by the South and do not specify the specific timing of a pull-out of the U.S. forces in South Korea, unlike past proposals.

Seoul is positive toward arms reduction talks with Pyongyang based on the judgment that the environment has matured for an easing of tensions on the peninsula since the summit talks between Presidents No Tae-u and Mikhail Gorbachev on June 4.

North Postpones Talks Following Soviet Summit

*SK1306100890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0927 GMT
13 Jun 90*

[Text] Seoul, June 13 (OANA-YONHAP)—North Korea, showing strong discontent with last week's summit meeting between Presidents No Tae-u of South Korea and Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union, has refused to resume inter-Korean talks. In a telephone message to the South on Wednesday [13 Jun], the North said: "Under the present situation in which (Seoul) is unilaterally pursuing anti-communist and confrontation policies on the basis of sectarianism, inter-Korean top-level talks cannot take place and there would be no fruit even if they were held."

The message, sent jointly by Chon Kum-chol, chief delegate to the parliamentary talks, and Paik Nam-chun, chief delegate to the top-level authorities talks, was addressed to their South Korean counterparts, Chae Mun-sik and Song Han-ho, respectively. "It is not taken as a sincere attitude nor as a chucheist (the North's ideology of self-reliance) position for a negotiator to hold top-level talks by turning his face away from the partner's cordial words and ask outside forces instead of making concerted efforts toward the talks," it said. "If your side really wants to hold the talks, you should discard policies designed to perpetuate the division such as anti-communist and confrontation policies, which pose stumbling blocks, rather than begging others to help realize them."

The message repeatedly expressed strong discontent with the Korea-Soviet summit talks. "The latest requests made by your authorities to conduct us into openness and reforms, accomplish inter-Korean summit talks and assist your sole entry into the United Nations go against our chucheist efforts toward national unification," it said.

Touching upon the issues of reform and openness, it said, "It is the South where those two issues should be applied, since we opened our society a long time ago and are undertaking continuous reforms toward perfection in our own way."

Regarding the inter-Korean summit talks, it revealed its intention not to have them, saying, "Your government's authority requested for the accomplishment of them during his visit to Washington, but the reason why the talks are not made is not the lack of any others' advice."

As for South Korea's bid to solely join the world body in case Pyongyang remains opposed to its call for a simultaneous entry, it reiterated North Korean President Kim Il-song's latest proposal that the two Koreas obtain a single U.N. seat. It accused the South of "scheming to legalize and solidify present division."

Meanwhile, a South Korean Government official said that the official refusal to resume the talks by the North was construed as a device to check the Korea-Soviet diplomatic ties and possible improvement of Korea-China ties and as well spread in the outside world a view that an establishment of Korea-Soviet diplomatic ties would deal negative blows to the unification of the Korean peninsula. The North may be seeking to strengthen internal unity by creating external strains with its hardline policy toward the South, the official said.

Writer Analyzes North's Motives for Proposal

*SK1206031090 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean
3 Jun 90 p 2*

[Article by reporter Yi Mok-hui: "North Korea's Motive for Abrupt Disarmament Proposal"]

[Text] On 1 May, immediately after the ROK-USSR summit was announced, North Korea put forward a disarmament proposal calling for the phased reduction of North and South Korean troops to less than 100,000 each, thereby attracting people's attention.

The proposal put forward by North Korea at this time is no different from the so-called "proposal for multinational disarmament negotiations" made in July 1987 or from the "comprehensive disarmament proposal" made in November 1988. Thus, the content of the recent proposal appears to have no great significance.

Nevertheless, North Korea has again put forward a disarmament proposal at a time when it is in a dilemma—this time with the realization of an ROK-USSR summit. It has softened its insistence on holding direct U.S.-North Korean negotiations or tripartite negotiations among North and South Korea and the United States. This is the very point experts in North Korean affairs find most interesting. The experts contend that the current North Korean proposal is designed to dilute the atmosphere surrounding the ROK-USSR summit by focusing on the military tension and the confrontational climate that exist between the North and South. It is anticipated that during the ROK-USSR summit, the issue of consolidating peace in Northeast Asia certainly will be discussed and a principled agreement will be reached.

Obviously, the North Korean side is trying to show that it is also interested in consolidating peace by putting forward a disarmament proposal before we discuss the issue of peace on the Korean peninsula face-to-face with the Soviet Union. One might assume that North Korea is attempting to focus the North-South dialogue for easing tension, which may resume after the ROK-USSR summit, on the issue of disarmament. In other words, North Korea is trying to take the initiative in the trend of disarmament in Northeast Asia, assuming that such a trend will be promoted by the ROK-USSR summit because, during talks with U.S. President Bush, Gorbachev stressed that disarmament efforts should begin in Northeast Asia as they have in Europe.

Progress has been made in disarmament between the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as in Europe, in a phased manner after sufficient mutual trust was created in the pursuit of peace.

As for North and South Korea, the atmosphere of military confrontation between them is more severe than that found anywhere else in the world. Therefore, our government's position for the "creation of trust first and disarmament next" is even more persuasive. It appears that President No Tae-u will explain this point to Gorbachev.

Our side, which certainly is taking the initiative in North-South relations with the realization of the ROK-USSR summit talks, is well aware of North Korea's attempt to unconditionally drive the North-South dialogue toward disarmament negotiations. Therefore, one can hardly imagine that our side will be dragged into North Korea's strategy.

However, it is still possible that, depending on the outcome of the ROK-USSR summit, our side's position will be more flexible than before and that the situation on the Korean peninsula may drastically change if our side's position is harmoniously combined with the North Korean side's disarmament proposal. People believe that if the Soviet side expresses its will to guarantee durable peace on the Korean peninsula during the ROK-USSR summit, our side may become more confident in attaching greater importance to disarmament negotiations with North Korea.

In the recent disarmament proposal, North Korea hinted at its desire for direct North-South negotiations by noting that "the North and South may hold negotiations even before the tripartite talks." This prompts one to predict that the North Korean side may actively respond to a North-South dialogue encouraged by the ROK-USSR summit.

Through contacts with the U.S. side, including the recent return of remains of U.S. soldiers, North Korea confirmed that the United States has no intention to respond to the tripartite talks it has demanded. Moreover, even the Soviet Union is likely to hold summit talks with us and to call for a dialogue between the parties concerned in the North and South. Under these

circumstances, North Korea can no longer insist on tripartite talks or on U.S.-North Korean negotiations.

Considering the fact that North Korea made its disarmament proposal before the ROK-USSR summit, one can hardly believe it has changed its position to sincerely hold a dialogue to consolidate peace on the Korean peninsula. If North Korea put forward the recent disarmament proposal as part of its efforts to compensate for, even a little, its loss of standing caused by the ROK-USSR summit, such a proposal will not be of any help in easing tension between the North and South. Nevertheless, people are hoping that the ROK-USSR summit will serve as an occasion for North Korea to pursue change in any form and, if this happens, substantive disarmament negotiations based on mutual trust could cautiously begin.

Seoul, Washington 'Must Close Ranks' in New Era

SK1205015490 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 12 Jun 90 p 8

[Editorial: "Steps Toward Disarmament"]

[Text] The statement by U.S. Undersecretary of State for East Asia and Pacific region Richard Solomon over the weekend was, in a way, the U.S. response to the recent north Korean proposal for across-the-board disarmament on the Korean Peninsula. Speaking over the "Voice of America" network, he said that Washington would consider a further cutback in U.S. troops in south Korea, provided that Pyongyang redeploys its military forces along the Demilitarized Zone to rear areas so that they would be reduced to defense forces.

In a nutshell, Undersecretary Solomon observed that, despite the widespread international mood for detente and reconciliation, confrontation has not abated on the Korea Peninsula and that south Korea's security remains pivotal to the peace and stability of Northeast Asia, which, in turn, is vital to America's global defense strategy. He made it clear that, under no circumstances, would further reduction of U.S. troops in Korea be made in a way misleading Pyongyang to see it as an opportunity to undertake adventurism in its relentless search for weakness on our part.

This statement also echoes the view expressed by President No Tae-u, who showed his skepticism over the north Korean disarmament proposal, saying sincere dialogue must first be held in order to get disarmament efforts rolling. The President's perception was realistic, given the fact that the double-edged nature of Communist north Korea's policy, often shifting between the gun and the olive branch, has made the specter of disarmament all the more elusive.

North Korea has for some time been known to possess an invincible army of nearly 1 million men, in addition to a considerable assortment of sophisticated weapons and hardware. Such a military buildup in north Korea, which

certainly runs counter to the worldwide trend of reduction in armed strength, adds to the unique gravity of the Korean situation. Thus, our preparedness against all that must become more multifaceted and sophisticated as Pyongyang employs every possible means to diversify and reinforce its military prowess, including nuclear capability.

Based on their common outlook, Seoul and Washington must close ranks as inseparable partners in the unfolding new era in this part of the world. The least desired scenario involves any precipitous move, lacking mutual understanding and realistic evaluation, that would work against the cause of peace and security in Northeast Asia.

Meanwhile, if Pyongyang really wants disarmament, it should waste no time in dispersing to rear areas its troops and weapons so densely deployed close to the nation's capital of Seoul. It is called upon to discontinue its deceitful policy for good and show some visible acts to ease the tension hovering over the Korean Peninsula.

PPD Sets Up Committee for Reunification

SK1206013490 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
12 Jun 90 p 2

[Text] The Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] yesterday set up an ad hoc committee on national unification and nordpolitik in a bid to participate in the "thaw" on the Korean peninsula in the wake of the summit between President No Tae-u and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The special panel, headed by Rep. Pak Chong-tae, comprises 39 members. Reps. Mun Tong-hwan, No Sung-hwan, Pak Yong-suk and former Assemblyman Yi Yong-hui were named as advisers to the committee.

PPD president Kim Tae-chung and the party's vice presidents earlier made the decision to establish the panel after reaching the conclusion that "the cold war system on the Korean peninsula has begun to break down with the No-Gorbachev summit on June 5."

Rep. Cho Se-hyong, assistant chairman of the panel, told reporters, "The northern policy should not be monopolized by one political party as it is a national task." He warned that if a success in northern policy is capitalized on for domestic political purposes, it will face the people's resistance and lead to failure. Cho stressed that the basic spirit of the northern policy should be to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula through opening of exchanges between South and North Korea. He added, "In this important matter, we are prepared to help the government. However, if the government exercises a monopoly over decision-making, our party will consider taking action on its own."

PPD spokesman Kim Tae-sik said, "The Seoul-Moscow relationship, on a new footing, and even backed by the endorsement of the United States, has the possibility of promoting arms reduction, including nuclear arms, on

and around the Korean peninsula." "If so, there will be enormous change here. Therefore, it attracts our extraordinary interest."

Government Plans for Inter-Korean Exchanges

SK1106012490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0112 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 11 (YONHAP)—South Korea plans to drastically simplify regulations on travel and exchanges between the two halves of the Korean peninsula, a high-ranking official said Monday.

Anyone over 59 years old or with relatives in the North may visit the communist state without government permission, but will be asked to report the trip to the authorities in Seoul on their return, the official said. Korean citizens living abroad will not need to make post-visit reports, he said.

He said the government will rewrite the guidelines on inter-Korean exchange, in force since July 21, 1989, after consultations with the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP). If the guidelines are revised as planned, North Koreans may apply to visit the South at the liaison office in the truce village of Panmunjom or at South Korean diplomatic missions abroad, the official said. It will also be made easier for North Koreans to visit the South at the invitation of people living there, he said.

At present, South Koreans who want to visit the North must hand in their applications four weeks before their planned departure. Koreans living abroad are required to obtain permission for the trip from a Korean diplomatic mission. North Koreans wishing to visit the South must submit copies of invitations from individuals or institutions in the South and documentary proof that Pyongyang has authorized the trip.

The official said the government was considering extending the duration of visits from 60 days to 90 days.

As North Korea has a serious shortage of goods and materials, the government is cautiously studying an easing of restrictions on exports, he said. Goods and materials are classified into three categories concerning North Korea: Some exports receive automatic approval, others are restricted and some are outright banned. If the restrictions are eased, only exports deemed to have a military application will be banned, the official said.

Currently, endorsement of the trade-industry minister or the finance minister is needed to ship goods or materials between South and North Korea. The government is considering, as an alternative, endorsement by the Committee for Promotion of South-North Korean Exchange and Cooperation.

South Koreans Allowed To Contact North Koreans

SK1106084690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0840 GMT 11 Jun 90

(Text) Seoul, June 11 (YONHAP)—Nine South Koreans received permission from the South Korean Government Monday to contact North Koreans, a spokesman for the National Unification Board said.

Chong Chong-uk, director of Seoul National University's Center for International Studies, was allowed to meet Choe U-chin, vice director of the Institute for Peace and Arms Reduction, when the two attend a meeting on disarmament on the Korean peninsula July 5. The seminar is sponsored by Stanford University's International Strategic Institute.

Three people were given the go-ahead to meet relatives living in the North, and five others won approval for their plans for exchange of visits with North Korean sports and academic organizations.

Appellate Court Upholds Convictions of Yim, Mun

SK1106073890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0534 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 11 (YONHAP)—The Seoul Appellate Court upheld the conviction of Yim Su-kyong, a 23-year-old student who visited North Korea last year without government permission, and the 41-year-old clergyman who joined her, but reduced their jail terms Monday to five years each, from 10 years and eight years, respectively.

The prosecution had demanded a 15-year sentence for Yim and a 10-year sentence for the Rev. Mun Kyu-hyon, charged under the National Security Law, which bans unauthorized trips to the North. The court ruling said the pair's self-righteous behaviour should be punished, but views of their deed could change with the times.

Yim entered Pyongyang in late June 1989 to take part in the 13th International Youth Festival as the representative of a radical group of South Korean students called Chondaehyop (the National Alliance of Student Representatives) and Mun visited North Korea in defiance of the government's ban to accompany Yim home. The two returned to Seoul on Aug. 15 through the truce village of Panmunjom.

The court session lasted only five minutes because of chanting and singing by the pair's relatives and students.

Yim and Mun have maintained that their visit to communist North Korea was designed to further the cause of reunification of the divided Korean peninsula. Five dissident groups that planned Mun's trip to Pyongyang, including the Catholic Priests' Association for Justice and Chonminnyon (the National Alliance of Democratic Movements), issued a joint statement saying that history and the nation would acquit the duo of their "boastful

deeds." The groups also called for the release of "prisoners of conscience," repeal of the National Security Law and a guarantee of free passage between South and North Korea.

Pyongyang Reportedly May Sign IAEA Agreement

SK1306075090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0709 GMT
13 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 13 (YONHAP)—North Korea may sign the nuclear safeguards agreement of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) by September, requiring it to open its nuclear facilities to international scrutiny, South Korean officials said Wednesday.

IAEA Director-General Hans Blix told Science and Technology Minister Chong Kun-mo, now in Vienna attending an IAEA Board of Governors meeting, that Pyongyang would send negotiators to Vienna around July 10 for early signing of the accord, ministry officials said. North Korea joined the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in December 1985 but has not signed the agreement, to which subscribers are required to put their names within 18 months of signing the treaty.

Chong asked the Swedish-born IAEA head and representatives of the 13 directors of the agency to render diplomatic support for North Korea's signing of the agreement at an early date, the officials said. North Korea has so far said it would sign the agreement only if all U.S. troops and all nuclear arms were first removed from the South. The United States countered with an unwavering refusal to improve ties with the communist northern half of the Korean peninsula until it signed the nuclear safeguards agreement and met other conditions needed to build confidence in the region.

Diplomatic observers here say North Korea seems to be giving up its years-long objection to the IAEA agreement because of the changing political climate on and around the Korean peninsula since the Seoul-Moscow summit in San Francisco last week. North Korea has had a nuclear reactor in Yongbyon since 1984 and is building another in the vicinity, causing speculation that it is planning to manufacture nuclear weapons.

Chong, who is chairman of the IAEA General Assembly, earned strong support from members of the Board of Governors for his proposal to hold a meeting of the world's science-technology ministers before the 34th general meeting of the agency Sept. 17-21, the officials said. He is also striving to build support for amendment of the IAEA Charter to allow South Korea to join the Board of Governors. The current charter says only those countries with the most advanced nuclear technology in each region can become members.

Korea says it should be on the board because it is the 10th greatest country in the world when it comes to nuclear utilization and facilities. The 13 current members are the United States, the Soviet Union, Canada,

France, Japan, West Germany, Britain, Sweden, Australia, Brazil, China, Egypt and India. IAEA was founded in 1956 and Korea joined in August 1957.

Romanian on Anti-Kim Il-song Forces in North

SK1306072190 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
13 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] It has been learned that, in North Korea, which is reported to have no dissidents, there is a significant number of anti-Kim Il-song forces and that they even include members of the Workers' Party and other high-ranking officials.

This was revealed by Dr. Silviu Brucan, a Romanian dissident leader, during a news conference held at Koreana Hotel in Seoul on the morning of 13 June. He was ambassador to the United States and the United Nations and led the struggle to overthrow the Ceausescu dictatorial regime last year.

He visited North Korea four times, including one not long ago, and held talks with high-ranking North Korean leaders. He is now visiting South Korea to release an open letter to Kim Il-song that calls for democratization. He said that "there is a powerful anti-Kim Il-song force inside the Workers' Party," that "there are three of them," and that "he cannot disclose their names in order to protect them." He also said that "there are three among leading North Korean journalists who have carried out anti-Kim Il-song activities."

He went on to say that he had recently met with North Korean dissidents in Pyongyang, London, New York, Bucharest, and other places and exchanged views. He said that "they asked me to disclose in Seoul an open letter to Kim Il-song that calls for democratization." Dr. Brucan also said that "if this is reported in South Korea, they in North Korea will begin to take action" and that "I cannot elaborate on their plan in detail because it is expected that the North Korean authorities will obstruct them."

Dr. Brucan also said that "North Korean people who sympathize with this plan have formed an unofficial organization" and that "seizing the disclosure of this letter as an opportunity, a significant number of dissidents inside the communist party will take strong action." He also said that "my news interview was what I promised to this group," that "this North Korean group will print my letter and secretly distribute it to the North Korean people," and that "this group has the ability to do so."

Asked how this could happen, Dr. Brucan said that "they asked me to disclose an open letter." Dr. Brucan stressed that his open letter to Kim Il-song was similar to a letter that he sent to Ceausescu last March and that "I released this statement for those North Korean people."

Following the news conference, he released a statement to Kim Il-song. In the statement, he said: "All the

political structures in Eastern Europe similar to the North Korean structure have collapsed. North Korea is the only place in the world whose collapse has been delayed." He asserted that "we can foresee that its collapse is coming."

Reveals Letter

SK1306083290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0810 GMT
13 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 13 (OANA-YONHAP)—Three powerful opponents of North Korean leader Kim Il-song in his own party have promised to launch a drive to oust the aging communist dictator and democratize their isolationist regime, a top Romanian politician said Wednesday [13 June]. "I came to realize that there are strong anti-Kim Il-song forces in North Korea through my contacts with important North Korean figures over the past three years. The anti-government figures promised to launch a democratic movement upon my releasing an open letter to Kim Il-song in Seoul," said Silviu Brucan, a leader of the Romanian National Salvation Front.

The front initiated the peaceful revolution that overthrew Kim's close ally, despotic President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The remarks came in a question and answer session after Brucan had handed out copies of a letter to the North Korean leader calling for immediate moves toward democratization. Brucan said he had consulted the anti-Kim figures in the North regarding the release of the open letter. He declined to identify them beyond saying they are members of the Central Committee of the Workers Party and that three journalists based in Pyongyang were also anti-Kim. Brucan, a professor of social sciences at the University of Bucharest, was ambassador to the United States from 1956-1959 and to the United Nations 1959-1962.

"You (Kim Il-song) now face the toughest decision of your life. Only the communist leaders who had the courage to initiate themselves the process of democratization have saved their party from total destruction," Brucan's letter said. Ceausescu, who resisted change until it was too late, was completely crushed and his party totally wiped off the political map, he said.

"Here is your last chance to show that you do care for the party to which you have dedicated your entire life," the letter said. "We had told Ceausescu in a letter that we feel duty-bound to appeal to him to reverse the present course before it is too late.

"I am confident, Mr. President, that this appeal perfectly applies to your case and I know quite a few political activists in your Communist Party who would be prepared to take the same risk addressing you. But your society is even more closed than Romania under Ceausescu and they simply are bereft of the means to do it. Therefore, I decided to do it myself on their behalf.

"Under existing conditions you should entertain no illusion about your popularity so long as your citizens get no chance to express their real feelings and judgement. Mister President, all political regimes in Eastern Europe similar to yours have fallen and it is only your geographical position on the world map that has somewhat delayed your domino to fall. But you cannot fail to realize that the thing is coming."

Brucan said the international community had reproached Kim for non-observance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and North Korean citizens had reproached him for breaking the rules he had sworn to observe.

It is the first time a prominent leader of any East-Bloc nation, traditionally allies of North Korea, has openly called for an anti-Kim movement within the North Korean Communist Party.

The letter continued: "Your state organs suppress freedoms of speech, of organization and of the press guaranteed by the Constitution. Mail is systematically controlled, telephone conversations are strictly monitored. Nothing in your country moves unless ordered from above.

"Under existing conditions you should entertain no illusion about your popularity so long as your citizens get no chance to express their real feelings and judgements.

"A positive approach to the reunification of Korea may facilitate the whole process since you realize, of course, that unification requires first and foremost democratization of the North and the South. It was the dictatorship in both parts that was the main stumbling block in the whole process. Now conditions are ripe to have a unified democratic Korea. It is your turn to move forward."

Student Attack on Kwangju USIS Deplored

SK1306113590 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
13 Jun p 2

[Editorial: "Violence Which Insults the Spirit of Kwangju"]

[Text] The United States Information Service [USIS] in Kwangju was reopened 13 months after it was closed. But radical university students attacked it, throwing firebombs. This incident shows that the wounds of the Kwangju uprising for democracy have obviously not yet healed. Thus, we cannot but express mixed feelings.

However, more than anything else, we want to stress that foreign diplomatic offices should be protected from violence, whatever the reason for the violence. Attack on foreign diplomatic offices can give rise to international problems between states and can cause a serious incident which decidedly undermines diplomatic relations. Protecting Korean diplomatic offices in foreign countries is no exception. For example, if Korean Cultural Centers in Los Angeles and New York in the United States are threatened with violence, how would our people react?

We, who should positively pursue political, economic, and diplomatic interests in a broader international community, should keep international treaties and follow international practices.

Demonstrations in front of foreign diplomatic offices can be staged in many countries. However, those demonstrations should be limited to peaceful means to deliver communication. Violent means, such as attacks with firebombs and occupation, undermines the cultural level of the whole nation. As an example of international terror, let us recall why the occupation of the U.S. Embassy and taking hostage of U.S. officials in Teheran has been denounced. Therefore, if necessary, it is mandatory to protect foreign diplomatic offices. This cannot be neglected in Kwangju either.

In connection with the attack on the Kwangju USIS this time, we wish to ask our political circles a question. What did the political circles—which loudly talked about a special house committee for the Kwangju incident and a special house committee for the Fifth Republic—do to cure the tragedy of Kwangju? There absolutely had to be a mastermind behind the huge tragedy. Did the political circles clarify who should be held responsible for the Kwangju incident? Political circles are still talking about a law of compensation for the Kwangju incident. However, what did political circles do to recover the honor of Kwangju citizens, which is a more essential question?

Time alone cannot heal. One reason that the Kwangju USIS has been attacked is attributed to our political circles' selfish and crafty spirit; they have tried only to defend themselves. The Kwangju incident was, in essence, committed by Koreans. The Kwangju incident is a Korean problem for which Koreans should be held responsible. Another responsibility that political circles should be held accountable for is to put forward a way to clearly settle the Kwangju incident. They should get the United States to thoroughly explain the U.S. role during the Kwangju incident. How can our political circles dissipate the image that they implicitly shuffle responsibility to the U.S. side? When the United States said the wound of the Kwangju incident has not healed and that the long silence of the U.S. Government was a mistake, what answers did our political circles prepare for such a U.S. response?

We cannot but be amazed and disappointed at the horrible slogan, the so-called "Death-defying unit to capture Gregg." The slogan itself has already become an international issue. We sincerely hope that the slogan, which acknowledges itself to be terrorism, will not be a product of an organized move. The reason is simple, because no terror can be justified and terrorism itself insults the noble meaning of the Kwangju uprising for democracy. We should be prudent in real acts as well as in the adoption of a slogan. A society in which anti-democratic and anticivilized slogans are rampant is not desired by all our people who have struggled for democracy. Now is the time to learn a peaceful way and

practice it. There can be dissenting views on deciding the time to reopen the Kwangju USIS. We think those concerned should have been more prudent in deciding the time to reopen the Kwangju USIS. In any case, we are opposed to violence.

Institute To Oversee USSR Cultural Exchanges

SK1206014890 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 12 Jun 90 p 9

[Text] A cultural institute exclusively devoted to cultural exchanges between Korea and the Soviet Union will soon be opened by the Ministry of Culture. The Culture Ministry also plans to set up a committee to advise on the fast developing cultural relations with the Soviet Union in the wake of the recent summit meeting in San Francisco between President No Tae-u and President Mikhail Gorbachev.

The ministry felt the need for the bodies in view of the scheduled meeting in Seoul of cultural ministers of the two countries in the fall, and the heavy traffic forecast in the culture and arts fields, following the opening of full diplomatic relations between Korea and the Soviet Union, officials of the ministry said recently. Ministry officials said such bodies are necessary to study Soviet culture and arts, as the time has come to regularize systematic expansion of cultural and arts exchanges between the two countries on a reciprocal basis. "Just simple exchanges of art troupes can't be the answer for regular and expanded cultural relations," they said.

The advisory body, called the Committee for Korean-Soviet Cultural Relations, will function under the culture minister and its 13 members will meet once a month regularly. It will have a big hand in determining government policies on a wide range of cultural matters with the Soviet Union including history, sociology, culture, arts and anthropology, they said. The advisory body will be given just about the same responsibilities as the committees to be organized for cultural relations with north Korea and Japan, said Kim Chi-kon, director of the cultural policy division of the Culture Ministry.

The Soviet Union appeared to have a commanding lead in the number of swaps since the Seoul Olympics, sending some 12 of its arts troupes to Seoul including such shiners as the Bolshoi Ballet, and the Moscow and Leningrad symphony orchestras. Korea has managed only a few such as the Changmu Dance Co. and the Little Angels Chorus, far short of the Soviets' total. A number of arts events have been slated for the Soviet Union during the year, although they won't be enough to match what the Soviets have done in Korea.

According to reports, Korean arts and cultural events include the Korea Week for Korean films slated in Moscow and Korean communities in Tashkent and Alma Ata, a tour by the Changmu Dance Co. in September, fine arts exhibitions by sculptor Mun Sin and painter Pak Seo-po in Moscow in October, a tour by the '88 Arts Troupe to four Soviet cities in September, the Yi

Myong-cha Dance Co., visiting Moscow June 22, and conductor Kum Nan-se conducting the Leningrad Philharmonic Orchestra in July in Leningrad.

Soviet Membership in Regional Body Considered

SK1106083590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0641 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 11 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Australia will sound out other members of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) on Soviet membership in the regional body, a Korean Foreign Ministry official said Monday. Korean Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung and Gareth Evans, Australian foreign affairs and trade minister, agreed to positively study a Soviet seat in the minister-level consultative body, formed last year, during talks at Choe's office Monday. Evans arrived Sunday as a guest of the Foreign Ministry and will leave Wednesday.

Choe and Evans shared the view that the Seoul-Moscow summit in San Francisco last week enhanced reconciliation and cooperation not only on the Korean peninsula but in the entire Asia-Pacific area. The two ministers will raise the issue of Soviet membership in APEC at the second ministerial meeting of the organization July 30-31 in Singapore, aiming for conclusion in the third meeting in Seoul in the fall of 1991. As for Chinese membership, the two agreed to take more time to discuss this in view of the body's relations with Taiwan.

Choe briefed Evans on the outcome of President No Tae-u's recent talks with Japanese, Soviet and U.S. leaders and Evans responded by saying No's meeting with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev would greatly ease tension on the Korean peninsula and promote peace in Northeast Asia. Choe also explained Seoul's new policy of not seeking to join the United Nations unless Pyongyang joins as well.

Evans said the reduction of U.S. troops in South Korea should be dealt with in a prudent and gradual manner in light of World War II and its impact on the security of Asia and Pacific region.

The two ministers agreed to jointly work for Melbourne to host the 1996 Olympic Games. They also decided to study the simplification of procedures for Korean emigration to Australia and signing of a no-visa agreement.

APEC was created in November last year in a meeting in Canberra attended by foreign and trade ministers from 12 nations in the region. Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke proposed the formation of the body first in a Korea-Australia summit in Seoul in January last year.

The 12 are the six members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)—the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, and Brunei—and Australia, New Zealand, Korea, Japan, the United States and Canada.

Economic Cooperation With PRC Gains Momentum

SK1106030890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0241 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 11 (YONHAP)—Consultations on trade and economic cooperation and trade between South Korea and China, thrown off track by the Tiananmen Square massacre a year ago, are regaining momentum.

The Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (Kotra) is gearing up to sign an accord to exchange trade offices with China because the Asian Games in Beijing are just three months away. Many Koreans plan to attend the Beijing Asiad as spectators and the trade offices would issue visas as well as promote trade between Seoul and Beijing, which have currently no diplomatic ties.

In addition to Kotra's activities, the Institute for Private Economic Cooperation of Korea (IPECK) is pushing to establish a Seoul-Beijing economic cooperation committee in cooperation with the China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT). IPECK plans to begin by setting up provincial economic cooperation committees on the strength of Seoul's growing trade with Chinese provinces located nearest the Korean peninsula.

An eight-member economic delegation from China visited Seoul earlier this month to attract investment in Liaoning Province. A 16-member economic mission from Liaoning Province will visit Seoul late this month to invite Korean businesses to a trade fair in Dairen city from July 2, and a dozen Chinese businessmen from Shenyang city are scheduled to arrive in early July.

South Korea's Samsung Group is expected to open a trade office in Shanghai, following one in Beijing. Lucky-Goldstar, Sunkyong and Hyosung are planning to open branches outside Beijing in preparation for accelerated economic cooperation and trade after the Asian Games.

Australian Trade Minister Arrives for Talks

SK1006013190 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jun 90 p 9

[Text] Trade-Industry Minister Pak Pil-su and Gareth Evans, Australian minister for foreign affairs and trade, will begin two days of trade talks in Seoul tomorrow to seek ways of correcting the trade imbalance in favor of Australia, the Trade-Industry Ministry said yesterday.

A spokesman said minister Pak is expected to call for lowering tariffs on major Korean export items such as textiles, garments, footwear, automobiles, electronic and electric goods, while asking the Australians to dispatch buying missions to Seoul. The Minister Evans is expected to request that Korea increase imports of farm and marine products, and mining resources.

At the 17th regular trade ministers meeting, the two sides will also discuss ways to jointly invest in the development of energy and natural resources in Australia and to advance to third countries in a long-term view of bilateral trade cooperation, the spokesman said.

Two-way trade amounted to \$3.2 billion last year with Korea registering a trade deficit with the Oceanian country. Korea exported \$1,005 million worth of commodities to Australia last year, while importing \$2,243 million, resulting in a trade deficit of \$1,238 million. Last year was the first that Korea chalked up a trade deficit surpassing \$1 billion. The deficit was \$933 million in 1988, \$660 million in 1987 and \$747 million in 1985.

Indonesian Audit Board Chairman Arrives 9 Jun

SK1006012090 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 10 Jun 90 p 2

[Text] M. Jusuf, chairman of the Indonesian Supreme Audit Board, yesterday came to Korea to attend a meeting of the Asian Organization of Supreme Audit Institution [ASOSAI], which opens tomorrow. Jusuf, No. 2 man in Indonesia, chairs the ASOSAI board of executives whose Seoul session will continue until Friday.

Delegate Leaves for Productivity Meeting in Fiji

SK10060123' Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
10 Jun 90 p 9

[Text] Mun Hui-wha, chairman of the Korea Productivity Center (KPC), will leave today for Fiji to attend the 32nd directors' meeting of the Asian Productivity Organization (APO) scheduled to be held in Nadi. In the meeting which is to be held from the 12 through 15 of this month, 60 representatives from 16 APO member countries will deal with the basic policies of the regional body to be conducted for the next five years and business projects.

Korean Goods To Be Exhibited in East Berlin

SK1006011590 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 10 Jun 90 p 6

[Text] An exhibition of Korean products will be held in East Berlin on June 11-14, the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. said yesterday. On display will be clothes, bags, electric and electronic home appliances and other consumer goods produced by nine Korean companies, including Sunkyung, Kolon and Lucky-Goldstar.

Association Reports Increased Machinery Exports

SK1006015490 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
10 Jun 90 p 9

[Text] Machinery exports turned upward in April on a year-to-year basis for the first time since the onset of this year.

According to statistics from the Korea Association of Machinery Industry, exports of machinery in April amounted to \$2,226.237 million, up 9.6 percent over a year ago and reversing the decrease during the first quarter of the year. General machinery surged 19.8 percent to \$408.472 million, the highest increase on the list of items, while electric and electronic machinery rose 13.1 percent to \$1,189.142 million, thanks to the booming electronics industry. In the meantime, precision machinery rose 2.9 percent to \$71.96 million and metal machines climbed 2.5 percent to \$252.298 million.

However, transportation equipment decreased 5.5 percent to \$304.365 million even though exports of ships rose as much as 54.5 percent to \$124.143 million.

The decrease in exports of transportation equipment is ascribed to poor shipments of automobiles. In the meantime, machinery imports in April stood at \$2,248.392 million, up 30.4 percent over the year before.

The sharp increase in machinery imports is attributed to the expansion of facility automation by business concerns in order to enhance their international competitiveness.

Specifically, imports of transportation equipment rose 51.1 percent to \$2,220.36 million although those of ships decreased 39.7 percent to \$25.698 million.

On the other hand, the imports of metal machinery rose 34.9 percent to \$92.05 million, general machinery 29.9 percent to \$990.112 million, electric and electronic machinery 28.2 percent to \$738.98 million and precision machinery 20.4 percent to \$206.141 million. However, machinery trade during the first four months of the year recorded a 371.739 million deficit.

In detail, exports during the period decreased 3.7 percent from a year ago to \$8,258.775 million, while imports rose 25 percent to \$8,630.514 million.

No Reportedly To Engineer Change in Constitution

SK1106042390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0400 GMT
11 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 11 (YONHAP)—A high-ranking member of the South Korean ruling party said Monday that President No Tae-u will engineer a change in the Constitution to introduce a cabinet system of government. Pak Chun-pyong, secretary-general of the Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), said: "The first half of next year is a most proper time for rewriting the Constitution, and until that time, efforts to tackle economic and social difficulties and to create an environment for constitutional change are needed."

Reports that the government party would push for revision this year were officially denied in the past. "I understand that President No does not plan to push ahead with rewriting the Constitution by the end of the

year," Pak said. No has said he would do his best to solve economic and social difficulties facing the nation by the yearend.

The type of government being considered for South Korea is a parliamentary system like those in Europe, but not the dual executive system of France, Pak told reporters. He said the preference for a "pure parliamentary system" was because it would avoid misunderstandings. A few political analysts say No may try to stay on in power as president by introducing a "variant cabinet system."

Pak linked constitutional revision to the rapidly changing situation around the Korean peninsula and said, "The cabinet type is also desirable in the context of the South-North Korean relationship because it would guarantee a more democratic and flexible system, which would ensure the South had a superior system to the North."

Students Hold Antigovernment Rallies 10 Jun

*SK1106020590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0149 GMT
11 Jun 90*

[Text] Seoul, June 11 (YONHAP)—Dissidents and student activists held anti-government rallies on Sunday in eight cities to mark the third anniversary of pro-democracy protests in 1987 that became the momentum to end President Chon Tu-hwan's seven years of authoritarian rule.

In Seoul, 2,500 students and dissidents joined a rally at Sungkyunkwan University in the afternoon at which the government was accused of trying to perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula and a one-party dictatorship. Yi Su-ho, the fugitive head of "the people's alliance to crush the one-party dictatorship of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party and to obtain the people's basic rights," a leading group in Sunday's nationwide protests, and Song Kap-sok, head of Korea's most radical student group, Chondaehyop (The National Alliance of Student Representatives), attended the rally but escaped a police dragnet.

The alliance repeated its call for an emergency council comprising Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and

Democracy, the tentatively named Democratic Party and dissident groups to be set up immediately to depose the government.

An attempt to march into the streets was halted by riot police. Some 1,000 firebombs and thousands of rocks were lobbed at police troops, who responded with volleys of tear gas in a fight that lasted two hours from 5 P.M.

Some 800 students and 200 workers held separate rallies at Hanyang University in eastern Seoul and went on the rampage with firebombs. Another 300 radical students protested in the streets of western Seoul in the evening, but were dispersed by riot police after 30 minutes.

Police are questioning 191 people detained on Sunday, and 24 held on Saturday are waiting for the prosecution to decide whether they will be arrested. On Saturday night, students staged hit-and-run demonstrations against the police in downtown Seoul.

Meanwhile, police armed with a search warrant raided the office of the alliance in Chongno, Central Seoul, on Sunday night, seizing three word processors, 35 files and other material. No one was arrested.

Kim Yong-sik Named UNESCO Commission Head

*SK1006011890 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 10 Jun 90 p 3*

[Text] Kim Yong-sik, former minister of education, was appointed secretary-general of Unesco's Korea National Commission yesterday. Kim replaces Cho Song-ok who had resigned.

Born on Cheju Island in 1930, Kim graduated from the Teacher's College of Seoul National University in 1957. He holds a master's and a doctor's degree from George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville, Tenn., in the United States. He taught at his alma mater for 14 years upon return to Korea and joined the Education Ministry in 1982. He later served as director of the Korean Educational Development Institute. Kim was the minister of education from February to December, 1988.

The Education Ministry earlier planned to appoint Kim Han-chu, former president of Kyonggi University, as Cho's replacement. But some 100 employees have been protesting Kim's appointment, citing his dismissal from the university mid-last year for misappropriating school funds. The employees had staged sit-ins for two consecutive days protesting the ministry's decision.

Burma

Resistance Leader Says Rejects 1947 Constitution

BK1306014790 Bangkok THE NATION in English
13 Jun 90 p 2

[By Yindi Loetcharoenchok in Manerplaw]

[Text] Anti-Rangoon armed ethnic groups have totally rejected Burma's 1947 constitution saying they will not accept any charter which does not recognize the equal rights and self-determination of all the races in the country. They also called the military junta of Gen [General] Saw Maung to immediately handover executive authority to the opposition National League for Democracy, which won a surprising landslide victory in the May 27 general elections.

Most of Burma's ethnic representatives, who are attending a meeting at the Karen headquarters in Manerplaw, told THE NATION over the weekend that the 1947 constitution was unacceptable because the charter was based on a unitary and not a genuine federal system. "We (the Democratic Alliance of Burma) will not accept the 1947 constitution which was based on the unitary system," said Gen Bo Mya, leader of the Karen National Union [KNU]. The Karen are one of over 10 ethnic groups allied with Burmese dissidents, students, and monks under the 21-member umbrella organization of Democratic Alliance of Burma (DAB).

Leaders of the Arakan, Karenni, Mon, Burmese dissidents and students also flatly rejected the constitution.

Earlier reports from Rangoon said the National League for Democracy (NLD) had already prepared a draft constitution based on the 1947 charter to be introduced when the National Assembly convenes. Nothing is clearly known about the NLD's draft charter and its position on the ethnic people's issue.

"We want a genuine federal union of Burma which will give us the equal right of self-determination," said Saw Maw Reh of the Karenni National Progressive Party.

Leaders and representatives of the 21 groups are participating in a four-day meeting of the DAB central committee. The forum, which started yesterday, is to draw up strategic plans in anticipation of changes to the political scene in Burma in the future.

According to Gen Bo Mya and some other ethnic participants, the multiracial people of the DAB now agreed to live under a "genuine federal union without secession." This agreement was reached in 1987 when 10 ethnic groups of the National Democratic Front held a congress to decide on the issue. The Front, whose members also belong to the DAB, has been waging a war against Rangoon for decades demanding autonomy. "We want a genuine federal union without secession. Every ethnic group should be allowed to work together for the development and the benefit of a united country with each

state having her own sovereignty in legislation and administration," said Bo Mya.

The federal government, meanwhile, was to handle the country's foreign affairs, defence policies and the monetary system, he said, adding that each state would have her own security forces but under the supervision of the federal government. The ethnic representatives also wanted to participate in the drafting of the new constitution.

"If the Burmese regime prolongs or refuses to handover power, there is only one alternative left for the DAB that is to fight to achieve democracy," said Bo Mya.

Questioned about the earlier report of a unilateral ceasefire, Bo Mya and other ethnic leaders flatly denied this.

"That is not true. We (DAB) have never mentioned this and we have no intention of doing this—neither DAB or KNU," said Bo Mya. A ceasefire could take place only after negotiations and when democratic rights were guaranteed in the country, a genuine federal union was established with guaranteed equal rights to all ethnic people including the Burmans, he added. He said the DAB would prefer to negotiate with the NLD which was the representative of the people.

The Karen general said a power-sharing scenario between the NLD and the Rangoon junta could not be a possibility because one of the League's wing was composed of ex-army officers, who would, perhaps, compromise with the Armed Forces. "For the time being we (the DAB) do not want to make a prediction, because strange things are happening in Burma. So this sharing of power is a possibility but at the same time there may also be other scenarios," said Bo Mya.

NLD Hoping for 'Smooth' Transfer of Power

BK1106135790 Hong Kong AFP in English 1345 GMT
11 Jun 90

[Text] Rangoon, June 11 (AFP)—Burma's opposition National League for Democracy (NLD), which won general elections after 20 months of military rule, said Monday [11 June] it hoped the ruling junta would "cooperate to make the transfer of power as smooth as possible." Party Spokesman U Kyi Maung made the statement to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE after a two-hour meeting of the NLD Executive Committee, held as official Radio Rangoon announced that the NLD had won 251 of 485 parliamentary seats in polls May 27. An unofficial tally gives the party some 390 seats.

"The NLD, which continues to faithfully follow the leadership of its chairman U Tin U and General Secretary Aung San Suu Kyi, is striving to bring about the realization of the people's strong desire for democracy," a statement issued at the end of the meeting said.

NLD Secretary Aung San Suu Kyi, the 44-year-old daughter of independence hero Aung San, has been under house arrest for subversion since July. She has yet

to be formally charged. Party Chairman Tin U, a former general, is serving a three-year jail term with hard labour for sedition.

The statement reaffirmed the NLD's commitment "never to lose sight of the wishes and desires of the people, the students as well as the monks." "We fervently hope the military leaders will cooperate to make the transfer of power as smooth as possible and that they are contemplating the release of Aung San Suu Kyi and other NLD leaders," Mr. Kyi Maung said. The NLD would "make a united effort to fulfill (the) wishes" of the people, he added.

The military, which held multi-party elections after 20 months of strict martial law, said it would hand over power only after a constitution was passed by the new assembly.

Observers viewed the NLD statement Monday as a bid to placate younger members of the party, now showing signs of impatience for the handover.

Meanwhile, primary and secondary students throughout Burma flocked back to school Monday after a three-month summer holiday. Unlike last year—when classrooms emptied during the 1988 pro-democracy unrest sporadically filled again—schools reopened simultaneously, although when Burma's 30 universities, colleges and tertiary institutes would follow suit remained unclear. More than 250,000 students have been out of university since campus unrest began in March 1988.

Education Ministry sources said preparations were under way to reopen the universities, closed since June 1988. University sources said they expect institutes of higher learning to reopen in July, although this has not been officially confirmed. The ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council has made education its second highest budget allocation next to defense and said it would make no changes in curriculum or education policy.

Official Appointed To Hear Election Complaints

*BK0706143190 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 7 Jun 90*

[Text] The Government of the Union of Myanmar [Burma] issued Order No. 15/90 dated 7 June 1990—the 15th day of the waxing of Nayon, 1352 Myanmar Era. The full text of the order reads:

Subject: Official Appointed To Hear Grievances Regarding Elections.

1. A parliamentary candidate or a voter may, giving a reason of his or her own choice, file a protest with the official appointed by the government, objecting to the election of a member of parliament, except in cases where decisions have already been made by the Elections

Commission in accordance with Article 45 of the People's Assembly Election Law. The protest must be filed within the specified time limit and according to prescribed procedures.

2. The following person to receive complaints is hereby appointed in accordance with Article 46.A. of the People's Assembly Election Law:

U Aung Myin, director general, the Supreme Court,
101, Pansodan Road,
Yangon [Rangoon]

Signed: Maung Ko, secretary, Government of the Union of Myanmar.

Chit Swe on Order for Troops To Avoid Politics

*BK0906095990 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 8 Jun 90*

[Text] Lieutenant General Chit Swe, commander of No. 2 special tactical operations, Ministry of Defense, met with defense services personnel of the southern military command region and explained the instructions contained in the speech given by Senior General Saw Maung on 30 May at the Kaytumadi Hall of the southern military command at 0230 on 7 June.

Attending that meeting were more than 1,100 people, including Major General Aye Thaung, commander of central military command; Colonel Maung Kyi, deputy commander; Col. Tin Win, deputy brigade commander of No. 66 light infantry brigade headquarters; tactical and operation commanders from the Nos. 66, 77, and 99 light infantry brigade headquarters of the southern military command; and officers and soldiers of the Toungoo cantonment.

Speaking on the occasion, Lt. Gen. Chit Swe said that since the defense services personnel are also public service personnel, he urged them to stay clear of party politics and be free from party attachments and to fulfill the duties of the state. He also urged them to always uphold the three causes of the defense services, which is a national duty.

Minister Leaves for Geneva ILO Conference

*BK1006135490 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 10 Jun 90*

[Excerpt] Lieutenant General Tin Tun, member of the State Law and Order Restoration Council and minister for transport and communication and for social welfare and labor, left Yangon [Rangoon] Airport by Myanmar [Burma] Airways at 1330 today to attend the 77th annual conference of the International Labor Organization [ILO] being held in Geneva, Switzerland, 6-27 June as a minister attending the conference. [passage omitted]

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Boat People Land With Alleged MIA Remains

BK1306053890 Hong Kong AFP in English 0525 GMT
13 Jun 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 13 (AFP)—Nine Vietnamese boat people landed in southern Malaysia with seven barrels containing what they claimed were the remains of 30 U.S. servicemen missing in action in Vietnam, a newspaper reported Wednesday. The Vietnamese arrived Tuesday in a 16-metre (53-foot) long boat with the words "USA remains in my boat" and "This boat have USA Army remains" written across its sides, said the English-language daily, NEW STRAITS TIMES.

The newspaper quoted the Kota Tinggi District police chief, Roslan Dolah, as saying that the boat people, who left Vietnam on May 30, were forced to land at Tanjung Sedili beach in southern Johore State when their vessel sprung a leak.

Police found metallic tags on the skeletons, Mr. Roslan said. "The tags had the names, unit numbers and addresses of the servicemen believed to have been killed during the Vietnam war," he said. "We are investigating the reasons for the refugees bringing the skeletons with them...we have not come across such cases before," Mr. Roslan was quoted as saying.

The newspaper said the Vietnamese, aged between 18 and 56, were heading for Singapore to hand the skeletons to the U.S. Embassy there.

Police and refugee officials were not immediately contactable to confirm the report and the U.S. Embassy spokeswoman here declined comment. "We read about it in the newspaper. Any comment will have to come out of Washington," she said.

A Foreign Ministry official handling relations with the United States said that the National Task Force on Refugees had been directed to investigate the report.

Officials working with refugees here said that there had been earlier cases of Vietnamese boat people arriving in Malaysia with what they claimed to be remains of U.S. servicemen in the hope of getting better treatment from the United States. They said that they had no information on whether any of the remains previously sent for forensic examination turned out to be those of U.S. servicemen.

Police Chief Reveals Secession Plot in Sabah

BK1206134990 Hong Kong AFP in English 1315 GMT
12 Jun 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 12 (AFP)—Three men arrested in Sabah, including a staunch supporter of the

eastern state's chief minister, were plotting to take Sabah out of the Malaysia federation, BERNAMA NEWS AGENCY said Tuesday.

Police had been monitoring activities of the alleged secessionists since 1987, BERNAMA quoted Police Chief Haniff Omar as saying. The three are being held under security laws that allow indefinite detention without trial.

"What we have at the moment is not something to be taken lightly," Mr. Haniff said, adding that police were investigating whether the three received foreign help.

BERNAMA said the three men arrested were the executive secretary of the Kadazan-Dusun Cultural Association, Benedict Topin, as well as former police officer Albanus Yudah and another man, Damit Undikai.

Mr. Haniff's disclosure followed Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed's warning Sunday to politicians in Sabah against fanning parochialistic and anti-federal sentiments to win support ahead of state elections July 16-17.

Sabah's chief minister, Joseph Pairin Kitingan, described Mr. Topin as a staunch supporter of his predominantly Christian Parti Bersatu Sabah [Sabah United Party] (PBS) after the arrests were made public, and said he was seeking more information on the detentions from the federal government.

The Kadazan-Dusun Cultural Association represents the ethnic Kadazan and Dusun tribes—principal backers of the PBS, which has uneasy ties with the federal government despite its membership in Dr. Mahathir's 11-party national front coalition.

Mr. Kitingan late last year accused unnamed federal officials of attempting to undermine his government.

The opposition Democratic Action Party made an abortive bid Monday [June 11] to have the arrests debated in the Dewan Rakyat [House of Representatives], the lower house of parliament. But the house speaker, Mohamed Zahir Ismail, ruled that the motion moved by Fung Ket Wing, a Sabah MP, did not merit immediate debate.

Singapore

Lee Kuan Yew Returns From West Europe, Turkey

BK0406113690 Singapore Domestic Service
in English 1100 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] The prime minister has returned from his official visits to West Germany, Britain, France, and Turkey. During his three-week tour, Mr. Lee held discussions with leaders of these countries and businessmen and industrialists. The prime minister was accompanied by Mrs. Lee. [Words indistinct] the delegation included the foreign affairs and community development minister, Mr. Wong Kan Seng and the minister of state for foreign affairs and finance, Brigadier General George Yeo.

Cambodia**Phnom Penh Welcomes Results of Tokyo Meeting****Political Bureau Meets**

*BK1206151990 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 12 Jun 90*

["Communique of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau"—read by announcer]

[Text] The Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee held a meeting on the morning on 12 June 1990 under the chairmanship of Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, to listen to the report on the outcome of the talks held in Tokyo, Japan, on 4-5 June 1990 between Comrade Hun Sen—member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister—and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Tripartite Coalition Government.

The Political Bureau notes that despite the attempt by the genocidal Pol Pot group represented by Khieu Samphan to hinder the Tokyo talks, their right of veto, however, was not allowed as before to sabotage what has been unanimously accepted on the eve of the Tokyo meeting. The signing of the joint communique by the delegations respectively led by Comrade Hun Sen and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is the genuine establishment of the bilateral practice to determine the groundwork for negotiations between the Cambodian parties.

The Political Bureau considers the Tokyo joint communique new evidence of the goodwill of the State of Cambodia, which is always willing to bring to an end the painful suffering and misery endured by our people. It is a victory achieved by the entire people and Armed Forces united around the KPRP, which always holds aloft the banner of peace and reconciliation. The Political Bureau values the Tokyo talks as an initial important victory aimed at putting an end to the Cambodian conflict, which has dragged on for a great many years. The Political Bureau welcomes the creation of a supreme national council [SNC] by the two governments' representatives. This is evidence of the efforts in resolving the crux of the issue concerning the administration [of Cambodia] in the transitional period.

With the view of ending the entire Cambodian people's suffering, the Political Bureau hopes the first session of the SNC will be convened as quickly as possible so a cease-fire can go into effect. The Political Bureau holds that it is necessary that the Paris international conference on Cambodia be convened following the SNC's first meeting. This is to formulate measures concerning international control over the cessation of foreign military aid and a cease-fire and supervision on withdrawal of foreign troops.

The Political Bureau reaffirms the determination of the State of Cambodia's side to faithfully respect and implement all clauses specified in the joint communique and its four annexes signed in Tokyo on 5 June 1990. Therefore, the Political Bureau hopes the signatory of the other side will equally abide by the communique.

The Political Bureau appeals to members of the Paris conference, in particular the PRC, Thailand, and the SRV, to endorse and guarantee the implementation of the Tokyo joint communique.

The Political Bureau extols the Royal Thai Government's delegation led by His Excellency General Chavalit Yongchaiyut, Thai prime minister and defense minister, and the Royal Japanese Government for their tireless efforts and close cooperation in bringing about the joint communique. The Political Bureau expresses its welcome to various countries supporting the joint communique.

The Political Bureau highly appreciates Comrade Hun Sen's separate talks with Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze—member of the CPSU Central Committee Political Bureau and Soviet foreign minister—and Comrade Nguyen Co Thach—member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and Vietnamese deputy prime minister and foreign minister—during his stopovers in Moscow and Hanoi, which reaffirm existing fine relations. The Political Bureau wishes to express profound gratitude to the Soviet and Vietnamese friends for their past assistance to the Cambodian people's just cause.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 12 June 1990.

SPK Comments

*BK1306055590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[SPK commentary: "The Tokyo Agreement Should Not Be Just Left Aside on Paper"]

[Text] The joint communique just signed in Tokyo by Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers, and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, is a new headway toward achieving an overall solution to the Cambodian problem. The Cambodian people, who were victims of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime and are currently suffering from the protracted over 11-year war waged by the Cambodian resistance, welcome the outcome of the talks between Comrade Chairman Hun Sen and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Tokyo on 4-5 June. The State of Cambodia's Government will strictly adhere to the Hun Sen-Sihanouk joint communique. As a matter of fact, the signing of the joint communique is a victory of the undeniably goodwilled stance of the State of Cambodia's Government, which earnestly aspires for genuine and lasting peace for the Cambodian people.

During the past two years, no positive results like this round of talks in Tokyo had been achieved. In the meeting, not only did the two governments reach mutual

understanding on the creation of a supreme national council—a symbol of national unity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity—but they also agreed to implement a cease-fire in Cambodia. Thanks to the meeting's success, the peace-seeking process for Cambodia has taken on a new appearance. The Cambodian Government will exert all-out efforts to achieve a durable peace for the Cambodian people.

By all means, the Khmer Rouge should not misunderstand that talks between Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Comrade Chairman Hun Sen and the signing of the joint communique mean they will be eliminated. In spite of Khieu Samphan's rejection of the signed joint communique, the door is still open for them to participate in the setting up of a future government in the transitional period.

If the Khmer Rouge really want peace as they always claim, they should actively promote the implementation of a cease-fire in Cambodia and accept the Tokyo joint communique. If the Khmer Rouge continue to object to a political settlement of the Cambodian problem by rejecting the Tokyo joint communique, they will continue to come under international condemnation, not only because of their three year-eight month-20 day crimes against the Cambodian people, but also because of their opposition to the restoration of peace in Cambodia and the region. The Khmer Rouge should realize they are isolating themselves as well as diminishing the influence and image of China, a permanent member of the UN Security Council.

Many countries are looking to see whether or not China will follow the Khmer Rouge by rejecting the Tokyo joint communique and accept to downgrade its influence in the international arena. We appeal to China, the exclusive backer of the Khmer Rouge, to put pressure on its cronies until the latter are forced to accept the Tokyo peace plan. By all appearances, only with its guarantee of the joint communique can China participate in bringing the implementation of the cease-fire in Cambodia to success.

The Cambodian people would like to thank the Japanese and Thai Governments for their cooperation, which brought the talks between Comrade Chairman Hun Sen and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to a successful conclusion. The Cambodian people hope the Tokyo joint communique will be effectively implemented by all parties concerned and will not just be left aside on paper.

TASS Cited on Hun Sen News Briefing in Tokyo

*BK0806102190 Phnom Penh SPK in French
0405 GMT 8 Jun 90*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Jun (SPK)—The Cambodian Government will strictly and rigorously adhere to the agreement signed at the Tokyo meeting on the settlement of the Cambodian problem, said Hun Sen, chairman of the Cambodian Council of Ministers. He made the remark during a news conference in Tokyo on

Wednesday [6 June], reported by TASS, dealing with the outcome of his two-day talks with Sihanouk, head of the tripartite opposition coalition.

The signing of a joint communique at this meeting "is an undeniably great success," he declared. Over the past two years, no round of talks had ended up with any result, not even a less positive one, nor with a final document of any kind. It was only in Tokyo that we came to the mutual understanding that provides not only for the formation of a supreme national council, but also for the establishment of a cease-fire.

However, following the unilateral actions of "Khmer Rouge" chief Khieu Samphan, the adoption of the joint communique almost failed. "It was an unconcealed attempt to undermine this meeting," stressed Hun Sen. When we proposed to adopt a joint document, we did not have any intention of excluding the "Khmer Rouge" who form one component of the opposition coalition headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. At the same time, we could not accept recognizing them as an autonomous party to the talks, as Khieu Samphan demanded.

Thanks to our efforts and those of Prince Sihanouk as well as to the mediating actions of Japan and the Thai delegation, the joint communique was signed without Khieu Samphan.

This in no way means that we want to isolate the "Khmer Rouge." "The door is still open for them," Hun Sen added. "They can at any time take part in the formation of the supreme national council and join the commitment to respect the cease-fire after its enforcement."

The chairman of the Council of Ministers, however, did not exclude the possibility for the "Khmer Rouge" group to remain isolated if Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann, another leader of the opposition, are loyal to the Tokyo accord.

"The situation in the country would then be completely different from the present one in which all three opposition parties are working jointly against the Government of the State of Cambodia."

According to Hun Sen, however, we should not entirely reject the possibility that Prince Norodom Sihanouk might not respect the signed agreement. Therefore, the Tokyo joint communique would be "a true test of goodwill for all parties involved in the Cambodian conflict."

Hun Sen resolutely rejected reports alleging that Vietnamese troops remain in Cambodian territory. "Since the end of September 1989, not a single member of the Vietnamese military has stayed in the country," he pointed out. "In order to dispel any doubt over this matter, we are ready to receive a delegation of foreign inspectors at any moment. The speculations on the

continuation of Vietnam's military interference are only an attempt to justify foreign aid to the opposition groups," he stated.

3 Officials Reportedly Attempt To Form Party

OW1306121290 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Three officials of the Cambodian Heng Samrin government, including a minister, were reportedly arrested for an alleged attempt to form the opposition Social Democratic Party. This has been revealed by East European diplomatic sources in Hanoi. The arrested officials are Ung Phan, minister of communications, transport and post, and two colonels. They reportedly tried to form a party in opposition to the People's Revolutionary Party, which is the only party approved by the Cambodian Constitution. This draws attention to the fact that the democratization movement also has arrived in Cambodia, where a civil war is continuing.

Heng Samrin Receives Cuban Envoy's Credentials

BK0806141990 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the State of Cambodia, granted an audience at the former royal palace on the morning of 7 June to Comrade Ms. Ivonne Suarez during which the latter presented to him her credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to Cambodia.

Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin warmly welcomed the diplomatic mission of the Cuban ambassador to Cambodia. He stressed that the ambassador's mission would contribute to further developing and consolidating the existing solidarity and cooperation between the Cambodian and Cuban parties, governments, and peoples. He went on to say that during the past more than 11 years of their rebirth, the Cambodian people have made all-out efforts to rebuild and defend the Cambodian motherland, bringing gradual development to the country. The achievements made in this process by the Cambodian people cannot be separated from the active assistance and support of friendly peoples and peace- and justice-loving progressive forces throughout the world, including the friendly Cuban people.

Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin also briefed her on the main points of the real situation in Cambodia and the current diplomatic struggle in the world that has created favorable conditions for the implementation of the national reconciliation policy in Cambodia where the party and government are striving to bring an early end to the Cambodian conflict.

In her reply on that occasion, Comrade Ms. Ivonne Suarez said she was deeply moved at being assigned to a diplomatic mission in Cambodia. She also pledged to

Comrade Heng Samrin to do her best to contribute to the consolidation of cooperation between Cuba and Cambodia so this cooperation will become stronger and last forever.

Government Views Boat People's Voluntary Return

BK0906104490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1023 GMT 9 Jun 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 9 (AFP)—The government here is prepared to welcome Cambodian boat people if they return voluntarily from Australia, but will reject their forced repatriation, an official said Saturday. The remarks came two days before an official Australian delegation was due to arrive in Phnom Penh to discuss the influx of illegal Cambodian immigrants to Australia.

"We are ready to accept the return of these people on condition that it is done on a voluntary basis, as is the case in Vietnam," a Cambodian official said. "We are against the forced repatriation of boat people."

According to Australian sources, there are currently 150 Cambodians who have arrived in Australia by sea and who are in detention centers there. "There's a possibility that these arrivals will increase and the goal of the Australian mission is to discuss the fate of these people and ways to stop the departures," said Linda McLean, former diplomat charged with coordinating Australian Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) in Cambodia. The four-person Australian delegation will be led by Deputy Immigration Secretary Ian Simmington.

"The Cambodians have already made real efforts to stop these movements by stopping traffickers who organize the departures or by publishing articles in the official press to discourage" people from leaving, she added. Relief organization sources said economic and political reasons are behind the most recent departures. "Some say they are leaving for fear the Khmer Rouge could return to power in Phnom Penh as part of a political settlement, while others frankly admit they are leaving in the hope of finding a better life in Australia," a French NGO member said.

The Khmer Rouge, blamed for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians while they ruled the country in the late 1970s, are the strongest component of the anti-Phnom Penh resistance.

Several Cambodian sources said the Cambodians are leaving from Kompong Som port, southwest of Phnom Penh, in boats built in Cambodia and equipped with engines bought in Singapore or in Thailand. There are currently some 20,000 Cambodians settled legally in Australia, Australian sources said.

Report on Battle Activities in Week Ending 2 Jun

BK1306093890 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0456 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 13—In the week to June 2, the Cambodian Armed Forces in Svay Chek and

P'aong, Banteay Meanchey Province, 340 km northwest of Phnom Penh, wiped out 204 enemy troops, captured five, and forced 24 others to surrender.

They also seized 34 guns and a quantity of other war materiel. In the period of three days ending June 6, the Armed Forces in Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, and Kompong Cham Provinces annihilated nine Khmer reactionary troops, wounded 28, captured three enemy intelligence agents, and received 15 misguided people.

The clashes took place when the enemy troops went on a looting raid in the locality.

In addition, the Cambodian government forces destroyed 54 guns of all calibers and seized nine fire-arms, a walkie-talkie, and other war means.

Phnom Penh Reports 55 Soldiers Out of Action

*BK0806132190 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1200 GMT 8 Jun 90*

[Text] According to the spokesman of the Ministry of National Defense, at the beginning of the first week of June 1990, the three reactionary enemy groups continued to fire all types of artillery shells on a number of targets in the border region and to launch attempts at raiding our people's villages in remote jungle and mountainous areas in order to cause havoc and loot the property of our people. However, all their adventurous activities were severely countered by our combined Armed Forces and people, whose determination to fight and crush the enemy is growing with each passing day.

As a matter of fact, in the three days ending on 6 June 1990, we put out of action 55 enemy soldiers, killing nine of them on the spot, wounding 28, capturing three, and accepting surrender from 15 others. We also seized nine assorted weapons, 313 rounds of assorted ammunition, one compass, and one radio transmitter, destroyed 51 assorted weapons of the enemy, and captured a large amount of other war materiel.

'Puppet Ringleaders' Said Prepared To Flee

*BK1206022290 (Clandestine) Voice of the National
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] According to reports from various sources inside Cambodia, the puppet ringleaders who are out-and-out lackeys of the aggressor Hanoi authorities, such as puppet Hun Sen, Heng Samrin, Chea Sim, Tie Banh, and Hor Nam Hong, are packing up and preparing to flee. According to these sources, some of these puppets are going to live with their masters in Hanoi while some others are preparing to leave for France and Australia.

As for half-blinded Hun Sen, his wife, and his relatives, they are gathering valuables and dollar currency in

preparation to flee abroad. The sources said that Hun Sen has bought houses and land in many areas, particularly in Australia.

The puppet ringleaders have come to realize that the aggressor Vietnamese forces will not be able to protect their regime any longer. Moreover, the national resistance forces are putting more pressure on them. Therefore, the final alternative for these traitors is just to flee with their masters or to other countries.

VONADK Reports Situation in Phnom Penh

*BK1306015490 (Clandestine) Voice of the National
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[Text] Phnom Penh is not a secure city. The repression and arrest of puppet officials, military and police officers, and teachers who oppose the Vietnamese enemy and chief puppet and traitor Hun Sen is spreading to various provinces.

Reliable sources in and out of the country have successively and unanimously reported that confusion reigns in Phnom Penh, which is insecure and in danger. The Vietnamese enemies and their chief puppet and traitor Hun Sen are intensifying the arrest of officials, military and police officers, and teachers who are carrying out activities to oppose the Vietnamese enemy and chief puppet and traitor Hun Sen. The traitorous regime propped up by Vietnam in Phnom Penh is facing a very serious crisis.

1. Militarily, in the past two months, the Vietnamese enemy and puppets troops have been routed and smashed on many major strategic battlefields.

2. Politically, the masses and people in cities and some rural areas under temporary Vietnamese control are increasingly opposing the Vietnamese enemy and puppet and traitor Hun Sen through some political, semi-military, and military activities. This has prevented the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and the puppet administration from controlling the people as they did before.

3. Economically and financially, the situation is getting worse. East European countries have cut off their financial and material assistance and technical staff aid. The Soviet Union, the biggest aid provider, has reduced a large amount of assistance, particularly in energy. Unemployment has doubled. Socially, there is great confusion. Robbery and burglary take place almost daily.

Along with military setbacks and such a serious political, economic, and financial crisis, the Vietnamese enemy and puppet and traitor Hun Sen has intensified arrests and put in prison some ministers, military and police officers, and teachers who have a tendency to oppose the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and chief puppet and traitor Hun Sen both in Phnom Penh and some provinces. A curfew has been imposed in Phnom Penh. People are banned from moving about between 2000 and

0600. Vietnamese tanks are in position at major places and a number of ministries. At night, trucks carrying Vietnamese and puppet troops are seen moving on Phnom Penh streets.

According to the latest reports, a number of puppet ringleaders and traitors have disappeared from Phnom Penh. Some say these people have been arrested by the Vietnamese; others say they have fled to the provinces. These are signs of the disintegration of the traitorous and Vietnamese puppet and lackey regime and the Vietnamese enemy aggressors who have been courageously, valiantly, and persistently opposed by the Cambodian people and Cambodian national resistance forces for the past more than 11 years.

Sihanouk Indicates Will Not Return to Thailand

*BK1306045190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
13 Jun 90 p 5*

[Excerpts] Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia has indicated he will not return to Thailand or attend a meeting of the United Nations' Security Council's five permanent members next month.

The prince, in an official letter to the Reporters' Association of Thailand, cited a lengthy list of medical reasons for not being able to address the association on June 27. Informed diplomatic sources told the BANGKOK POST last night, however, that one of the reasons the prince will not be returning to Thailand is because he is unhappy with the Tokyo meeting.

Apart from being hospitalised for "several weeks" in Beijing, the prince said he would then have to spend several months convalescing in Pyongyang, North Korea.

After the Tokyo talks earlier this month, the prince said he underwent a medical examination in Beijing. "After a thorough medical checkup at Beijing Central Hospital, it appears that my health had much deteriorated during these last months," the prince said. He said his cholesterol level had significantly increased and "I am no more safe from a possible cardio-vascular accident (coronary thrombosis)."

His added that his liver and heart "are dangerously surrounded by fat" and that he has stomach trouble. "I am starting to have diabetes; I have trouble with one of my eyes which is afflicted by cataract, besides which I have a kidney problem."

According to Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin, the permanent five members of the Security Council are expected to meet the rival Cambodian factions on July 9. It remains unclear if the meeting of the permanent five will be with two factions—one led by Prince Sihanouk and the other by Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen—or all four warring Cambodian factions. [passage omitted]

Diplomatic sources said the prince was angered at Japanese protocol accorded to Hun Sen. Despite assurances the prince would be received as head of the resistance government, the Japanese also received Hun Sen as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia.

The prince was also apparently upset by the fact the agreement was worked out by "others" while the Cambodians did not have a hand in its drafting. Sources said the prince felt organisers missed the chance to include the Khmer Rouge in a firstever peace agreement by insisting to too many additions. The sources said, however, the prince is likely "to return" after reassessing his decision made earlier in the week while in Beijing.

Ranariddh Terms Tokyo Summit 'Step Forward'

*OW0806155490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1504 GMT
8 Jun 90*

[Text] Bangkok, June 8 (KYODO)—Prince Norodom Ranariddh, son of Cambodian resistance leader Prince Sihanouk and leader of the Sihanoukist faction, Friday called the Tokyo joint communique "a step forward" for the Cambodian peace. "I feel very sorry for the fact that the Khmer Rouge were not involved in the agreement," Ranariddh said. He was also present in Tokyo during the two-day talks on Monday and Tuesday. He said the Tokyo joint communique, signed between his father Prince Sihanouk and Phnom Penh leader Hun Sen, would be an "extremely significant" document if Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan had certified it.

Before the Tokyo meeting, Thai Deputy Prime Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut had worked out a common document with all four warring Cambodian factions as the basis for the Tokyo communique, Ranariddh stressed. He said the Cambodian peace process without the involvement of the Khmer Rouge, the most powerful faction militarily, is an "impossible and unrealistic mission." He said the Tokyo communique could nevertheless serve as an important basis for the next round of consultation among the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, scheduled for July 9 in Paris, and for the recovering of the Paris international conference on Cambodia.

However, Ranariddh admitted that he could not foresee now how this council could convene its first meeting by the end of July, as declared in the Tokyo communique. "I am not ready to go to Phnom Penh yet, so maybe we should hold the meeting at Sereipheap Village if my father allows," the young prince said jokingly. Sereipheap is a village in Oddar Meanchey, near the Thai-Cambodian border, where Sihanouk had set up residence since February.

Thai Officer Discusses Khmer Rouge Gains

BK0806021190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
8 Jun 90 p 4

[Excerpts] Khmer Rouge guerrillas, who refused to accept a ceasefire earlier this week, are making military gains in Cambodia as the rainy season impedes government forces, a senior Thai army officer said yesterday. The officer, stationed on the Thai-Cambodian border, reported fighting about 60 km inside Cambodia along Route 10 from the guerrilla-held town of Pailin in forested hills.

"The Khmer Rouge is taking advantage of the rainy season, while the government forces are hampered because they cannot move their artillery and tanks," the officer, who declined to be identified, told REUTERS. He said Treng and Sdau on the road to Battambang, the main city in western Cambodia, were under attack by the Khmer Rouge, the biggest of three guerrilla groups fighting the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Khmer Rouge rank-and-file, reacting to a peace pact the faction refused to support, say they are winning the war against the Phnom Penh government and claim support from an overwhelming majority of Cambodia's seven million people, AFP reported. "People are happy because we are winning the war," said a 30-year-old Khmer Rouge official in a jungle hideout in southeastern Thailand, near Borai, a few kilometres from Cambodia's northwestern border.

His comments on Wednesday came in response to an accord in Tokyo this week—signed by Prince Sihanouk, leader of a non-communist faction in the tripartite resistance coalition, and Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen—agreeing to "voluntary self-restraint" from military force in the latest bid to end the 11-year Cambodian war. "The Vietnamese will necessarily lose because the population is against them," said the official, who identified himself only as Son.

Like all Khmer Rouge middle- or lower-ranking officials and soldiers interviewed near Borai or in Cambodia's Khmer Rouge Phum Dong border settlement, about 200 km to the north, Son echoed charges by the faction's leadership that the announced withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia last year was deceptive.

In Phum Dong, 35-year-old engineer Su Chhet told reporters on Wednesday that "We also want peace to prevail in Cambodia." "But when comrade Khieu Samphan, who has been entrusted with the responsibility to make political decisions for our faction, decided to avoid the peace talks, it was probably because he knew the Heng Samrin regime had no sincerity." [passage omitted]

While Su Chhet gave Khieu Samphan the traditional communist appellation of "comrade," Son referred to himself as louk or "Mr." Su Chhet spoke to reporters as he and other soldiers of the Khmer Rouge 450th division

were busy building a bridge over a canal marking the border between Cambodia and Thailand's Prachin Buri Province.

Son reiterated claims by the Khmer Rouge leadership that the faction has renounced communism as unfit for Cambodia, a stand taken in the early 1980s but usually dismissed by analysts. "If we were Communists, that would mean that we would be on the side of the Vietnamese," he said.

He was dressed in the rough jungle-green cotton shirt and baggy trousers worn by ordinary Khmer Rouge guerrillas, with two pens, one a Parker ballpoint, sticking out from a breast pocket—a sign of seniority in all Far Eastern socialist regimes. He described himself as a liaison officer with Thai military and civilian officials.

"The Vietnamese will necessarily lose because the population is against them," Son continued. He was unsure what would happen in Cambodia after the Tokyo accord, he said, but added that the Khmer Rouge would fight as long as the Vietnamese were in the country.

"We are waiting for orders. We'll follow them," he said. "We fight the war with the people, with the help of the people." "Eighty to 90 per cent" of Cambodia's population support the Khmer Rouge, he claimed.

Asked if the Khmer Rouge were feared because of their brutality, he said "only a small number" of Cambodians felt that way. "Those are the ones under the control of the Vietnamese. We call them Vietnamese (and) not Cambodians," he added.

Laos

Kaysone Phomvihan Meets U.S. Oil Company Head

BK0706111590 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT
7 Jun 90

[Text] Vientiane, June 7 (KPL)—His Excellency [H.E.] Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers [CM] of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on June 4 afternoon granted an audience to Mr. Ray L. Hunt, president of the U.S. oil company "Hunt" and his group.

On this occasion H.E. Kaysone Phomvihan briefed the American businessmen about the infrastructure development, sociocultural construction in Laos in the restructuring time.

The CM chairman further pointed to the Lao Government's policy of foreign investment in Laos and other relevant incentive policies.

The host and guests expressed satisfaction over the investment in oil business in Laos.

Joint Meeting Held With Thai Military 7 Jun*BK0906091790 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0430 GMT 9 Jun 90*

[Text] A plenary meeting between the joint Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao military committees was held at the meeting hall of the Naheao District Office in Loei Province [of Thailand] on Thursday, 7 June. Colonel Thongvan Boutdavong, standing member of the joint Lao-Thai military committee, attended as head of the Lao side; Special Colonel Phanlop Plumchit, head of the joint Thai-Lao military committee, attended as head of the Thai side.

During the meeting, which lasted for more than two hours, the two sides informed each other of incidents taking place along the Lao-Thai border. Especially, the Lao side informed the Thai side about an intrusion into more than two kilometers of Lao airspace on 30 May 1990 to fire rockets at a post of the Lao regional forces in Sayaboury Province, thereby driving the people in the vicinity into panic.

Another incident involved two Thai nationals who had brought counterfeit 500-kip banknotes into Laos at the Chong Mek border pass with the intent of spending them in Laos. However, they were searched by local authorities of Champassak Province and the counterfeit banknotes were found. The two persons were detained for investigation.

The Thai side informed the Lao side that a Thai Mekong patrol boat was fired on while sailing on the Mekong River between Laos' Khammouane Province and Thailand's Nakhon Phanom Province.

The two sides consulted with one another in the spirit of trying to gradually improve brotherly relations between the two countries.

Youth Union Delegation Leaves 4 Jun for PRC*BK0706035990 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 6 Jun 90*

[Text] On Monday [4 June] a delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union led by Phandouang Chitvongsa, secretary of the Youth Union Central Committee, left Vientiane for an official friendship visit to the PRC. This visit is in response to an invitation of the Chinese Communist Youth Union Central Committee and reciprocates the visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic by the Chinese communist youth delegation two months ago. The two youth delegations will discuss means to normalize and further improve the relations between the youth organizations of the two countries.

Phoun Sipaseut Attends Swedish Day Reception*BK0806103290 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT
8 Jun 90*

[Text] Vientiane, June 8 (KPL)—Swedish Charge d'Affaires Per Koterity, on the occasion of Swedish National Day (June 6), gave a reception at his residence to mark the occasion.

Among high-ranking Lao officials present were Phoun Sipaseut, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for foreign affairs, Phao Bounnaphon, minister of foreign economic relations, and a number of ministers and deputy ministers.

Also present were foreign diplomats and representatives of international organizations to Laos.

Kaysone Phomvihan Visits Farming Village 10 Jun*BK1206100590 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT
12 Jun 90*

[Text] Vientiane, June 12 (KPL)—Mr. Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee [LPRP CC] and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on June 10 visited the people of Nakha hamlet, Nasaithong District of Vientiane Prefecture.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers was informed of the difficulties and conveniences of the local people who have 1,200 hectares of rice fields, 300 ha [hectares] of maize plantation. The irrigational facilities are capable of irrigating only 510 ha of arable land, thus the productivity of the dry-season rice crop which has just ended amounted to 2.5 tons of paddy per hectare only. Most of the local farmers are not self-sufficient in rice and landless. They have to rent ricefields for rice cultivation.

Mr. Kaysone Phomvihan was also informed that attention had been given to selecting model families in rice cropping along with intensive cultivation under the instruction of agricultural technicians from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Vietnamese experts.

After the briefing, the LPRP CC general secretary has praised their efforts and answered their questions.

Philippines**Indonesian Ambassador States Opposition to Bases***HK1106101990 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 10 Jun 90 pp 1, 5*

[By staff member Manny Mogato]

[Text] The Indonesian Government does not favor the continued presence of the American military facilities in the country. But Indonesian Ambassador Soewarso

Hardjosoedarmo said his Government is leaving it to the Philippines to decide on the fate of the U.S. bases.

Hardjosoedarmo also rejected a proposal for a military alliance among Asean nations once the Americans withdraw from the Philippines. He said his government's official stand "is to adhere to the Asean Declaration of Zone of Peace, Freedom, and Neutrality (Zopfan)."

"We don't want extra regional powers in the region," he told reporters after addressing Filipino and Indonesian naval forces during a joint naval exercise against Marine pollution in Davao City late this week. "All foreign bases are temporary."

While the Indonesian government does not favor the continued U.S. presence in the region, Hardjosoedarmo said his country would respect the Philippine decision on the issue. "It's an internal problem and we will let the Philippine government to decide for themselves when is the right time the U.S. bases would go," he said.

He said the Indonesian Government also wanted a nuclear-free zone as he batted for the pullout of all foreign forces in the region, including the Soviets from Cam Ranh bay in Vietnam. He said Asean would be better off without any foreign power influencing any government in the region.

He also pushed for stronger and closer bilateral military cooperation among Asean nations, and aired his support to a proposal of Philippine Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos for the establishment of a common sourcing of defense materials in the region. "We should strive for territorial integrity and political independence in the region," he said adding that Asean region could help each other develop their own self defense forces.

He voiced pessimism on a military alliance among Asean nations because "it could be perceived by other nations as a confrontational stance and would invite intervention among super powers."

For his part, Ramos stressed the importance of developing indigenous self-defense materials and greater cooperation among Asean nations in developing indigenous war materials to reduce spending for imported weapons.

Both Ramos and Hardjosoedarmo watched the navies of the two countries set sail for the third joint naval exercise on anti-marine pollution.

Both countries committed five ships for the three day naval exercise which ended yesterday at Talomo bay in Davao City.

John Hay, Wallace Conversion Plans Approved

*HK1106042290 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 11 Jun 90 p 8*

[By Lulu Principe]

[Text] San Fernando, La Union—Top legislators and local chief executives in the Ilocos Region have approved

a three-point conversion plan on the use of two major American military bases in the north in the event these facilities are totally or partially turned over to the Philippine government.

Two groups, led by Congressman Jose de Venecia (Pangasinan) will present the proposed uses of Camp John Hay in Dagupan City and the Wallace Air Station here during a congressional consultation between senior leaders of Congress and Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus.

Speaking to newsmen De Venecia, who is also the House foreign relations committee chairman, said the measures include the conversion of the 535-hectare Camp John Hay into an international tourist center. A big portion of the 100-hectares Wallace Air Station at Poro Point here, De Venecia said, would be used as a center for medium- and large-scale factories which would manufacture products that would be sold not only in the domestic market but also in the export market.

He expressed optimism that the two U.S. bases in the north would be repossessed by the government ahead of the other American bases in the country, such as Clark and Subic. "In the event that the bases are phased out up to the year 1995, 1998 or 2,000, then instead of waiting nine years for Clark and Subic, we will also for early retrieval of Camp John Hay and Wallace Air Station," he said.

On Wallace Air Station where the powerful Voice of America and a radar system are located, De Venecia said that "the radar station is vital not only to the defense of a La Union but also to the whole country, and so it should not be touched."

Earlier, the Pangasinan Bolon said the Joint Legislative-Executive Bases Council had proposed that Fort Bonifacio, Villamor Air Base, and the Ninoy Aquino International Airport [NAIA] be transferred to Subic. The council also proposed the joint use of Clark by Philippine and U.S. aircraft and joint military-civilian use to accommodate the transfer of NAIA, he said.

Two Suspects Confess To Killing U.S. Marine

*HK1106101790 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 10 Jun 90 p 5*

[Text] San Fernando, Pampanga—Two men under investigation in a series of robberies near the U.S.-run Subic Bay Naval Base have confessed to last month's killing of a U.S. Marine sergeant, the military reported Saturday.

Acting military and police district commander Lt. Col. [Lieutenant Colonel] Leonides Seberano in a report to the provincial command here identified the suspects as Wilfredo Corpuz, 20, and Rosauro Otian, 25. Seberano said authorities picked up the two suspects Wednesday

for questioning in a series of robberies around the base, about 48 kilometers (30 miles) southwest of here and about 80 kilometers (50 miles) west of Manila.

During interrogation, Corpuz confessed to several robberies, including the May 4 robbery that led to the killing of U.S. Marine Gunnery Sgt. John Fredette, Soberano said. Corpuz named Otian as his accomplice, he added.

Soberano said the two had originally planned to rob a grocery owned by a Chinese but scuttled the plan because the store was near a police station. He said the two proceeded to a nightclub near Subic where they downed several bottles of beer and ran up a bill worth P803 [pesos] (about \$35). Unable to pay the bill, they pawned one of two .38-caliber revolvers they were using to commit crime, Soberano added. With the remaining handgun, they went out to look for a holdup victim. Minutes later, Fredette passed by and the two announced the stickup but the American brushed them aside, forcing Corpuz to shoot him, Soberano added. After the killing, the two hid in a nearby town and left the handgun to a friend who later informed authorities about their criminal activities, Soberano said. He added that police recovered the two handguns.

Police originally suspected communist rebels were responsible for the killing. The communist New People's Army has claimed responsibility for the May 13 killing of two U.S. airmen near Clark Air Base in nearby Pampanga province, but remained silent on the killing of Fredette. On May 2, another U.S. serviceman was stabbed to death inside his home near Subic in another apparent robbery attempt. Four other U.S. servicemen and civilians have been killed since April 1989 in separate politically motivated incidents by suspected communists. The rebel army has vowed to kill more American servicemen and civilians suspected to be supporting the government's anti-insurgency campaign until the six U.S.-run military facilities in the country are dismantled.

U.S. officials had advised Americans against traveling to several areas in the country considered dangerous.

Suspects in U.S. Airmen Killings Identified

HK1206110190 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 0930 GMT 12 Jun 90

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] Authorities have identified two of the five suspects in the killing of two U.S. Air Force men near Clark Air Base recently. Recom [regional command] 3 commander Brigadier General Manuel Bruan identified the suspects as Allan Gutierrez, alias Tom, and Gonzalo Bondoc, alias Roc. The two men, who were arrested before the crime took place, were tagged as the masterminds of the slaying by NPA [New People's Army] rebels. The three other suspects remain unidentified but are now being hunted.

Laurel Leaves for U.S. Speaking Engagements

HK1306053590 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 13 Jun 90 pp 1, 19

[Text] Vice President Salvador H. Laurel left yesterday for the United States to speak at the Independence Day celebrations of the biggest Filipino-American groups in California.

Laurel will address the Confederation of Philippine-United States Organizations of Southern California (Conpuso) and the Philippine Communities Executive Council, an umbrella organization of 31 groups in the United States. The vice president's trip will take him to Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York, and Washington, DC, as part of his policy of maintaining ties with Filipinos in the US. "He believes in updating his countrymen on current developments in the Philippines," said Ike Gutierrez, Laurel's spokesman.

Laurel will report on his visit to the Soviet Union, his audience with President Mikhail Gorbachev, and the Soviet government's acceptance of his call for it to end all contact with the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army. He will also expound on the state of such key issues as energy, environment, peace and order, and the economy.

"The recent upsurge in the killings of Americans and the rising of anti-American sentiment in the Philippines is of great concern to the Filipinos in the US. We all have a role to play in reducing the polarization that now imperils the Philippines by having a dialogue with our many friends, among them the Philippine-American community in the US. Democracy can only thrive in an atmosphere of good and honest government. That will be my message," the vice president said.

Manglapus on Possible Recognition of North Korea

HK1306094390 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 13 Jun 90 p 47

[By Romy V. Mapile]

[Text] Quiet contacts have been going on for the possible Philippine recognition of North Korea. This was admitted recently by Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul S. Manglapus who said he was "aware of the processes that are under way." "It is no secret that I was visited by the foreign minister of North Korea when I was at the United Nations," Manglapus said. Manglapus said he knew of the recent visit to Pyongyang, North Korea's capital, by Congressmen Jose de Venecia and Miguel Romero.

Manglapus denied reports the contacts between the United States and North Korea have any bearing on the Philippine government's position. "The reported contacts between the U.S. and North Korea have nothing to do with the formation of our own policies," Manglapus said.

Manglapus said that the reunification of the two Koreas is not a precondition for recognition of either one. He said, however, that the pledge of non-support by North Korea of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) "is a relevant factor in assessing the direction of the policy of our country." "All of the usual bilateral activities that take place between two countries are subject to consideration everytime we contemplate exchanging diplomatic relations," he said.

Japanese Envoy Urges Improved Investment Climate

*OW0806011390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1341 GMT
7 Jun 90*

[Text] Manila, June 7 KYODO—Japanese Ambassador to the Philippines Tsuneo Tanaka on Thursday called on the Philippine Government to improve peace and the law and order situation in the country to boost investors' confidence as rumors of a fresh bid to oust the government stirred the capital. Tanaka said, however, that Japanese investors have a cautious but still bullish outlook toward the Philippines in spite of the volatile political situation.

At the Malacanang Presidential Palace, a group of international businessmen said it continues to have "good confidence" in the country but expressed concern over the rash of violence in the capital over the last two weeks.

On Thursday, television stations showed footage of battle-ready troops securing two suburban military camps and portions of the capital midnight Wednesday, fueling talks of a new coup attempt. Military officials immediately squelched the rumors and said the Army is ready to defend the government.

This comes after a rash of urban assassinations and bomb threats gripped the capital two weeks ago as a controversy involving a 370 million U.S. dollar petrochemical project, considered the single biggest foreign investment under the regime of President Corazon Aquino, broke out in Congress.

"I would like to stress that efforts should be strengthened to improve the investment climate," Tanaka told a business luncheon forum. "The recent events remind us clearly that peace and order and security is the cardinal basis for the activities of the private sector." On May 29, Japanese aid worker Fumio Mizuno was kidnapped by suspected communist guerrillas in the central Philippine province of Negros Occidental. He is still missing. The following day, the Japanese Vice President of Nihon Garter Co. was brutally murdered in his house by suspected drug addicts in Cavite Province.

Tanaka said "the climate among the Japanese businessmen with regard to investment in the Philippines is cautious but basically still positive." Tanaka said in the coming months several Japanese firms are scheduled to hold groundbreaking ceremonies here for their plants.

From January to March, Japan ranked third among foreign investors, pouring in 7.83 million U.S. dollars, or 16.35 percent of the total investments, some 47.88 million dollars. The Philippine Central Bank said Japanese investors have funneled 395.97 million U.S. dollars here from 1970 to 1988, making them second among foreign investors for the period.

Peter Wallace, chairman of the International Chamber of Commerce and Industries, told palace reporters after paying a courtesy call on Aquino that many foreign firms are going ahead with their expansion plans although at a much slower pace due to the impact of the failed December coup attempt. The coup attempt, which cost Manila about 1.5 billion U.S. dollars in lost business opportunities, left at least 113 dead and more than 500 wounded. But Wallace said the impact on the economy of the sixth bid to topple the Aquino government was not as bad as one might have expected.

He lamented that those planning to invest in Manila for the first time this year "relagated" the Philippines and went to other Southeast Asian nations.

Aquino's New Movement Threatens Divisiveness

*HK1106042190 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY
in English 11 Jun 90 pp 1, 2*

[By reporters Jose H. Macaspac III and Arthur Bariuad]

[Text] For the first time since she assumed power in 1986, President Aquino has found herself on the brink of a damaging split with her major political allies over the secret formation of what is apparently intended to become the government's dominant political party.

The break, according to Mrs. Aquino's supporters, could weaken her popularity in traditional Aquino electoral bailiwicks and lessen the chances of her administration's success in the 1992 elections.

The ruling Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino (LDP) [Struggle of Philippine Democrats] has openly rejected Katipunan [Brotherhood]. Mrs. Aquino's newly-formed political group, saying it is divisive and tends to denigrate those who helped propel Mrs. Aquino to the presidency.

Katipunan, whose birth will be officially announced by Mrs. Aquino in her Independence Day address tomorrow, is a multi-sectoral bloc composed of young politicians and non-government men formed recently to carry out her programs in the next two years and possibly nominate her for the 1992 presidential elections.

Expressing his colleagues' disgust over Mrs. Aquino's decision to leave out pro-administration traditional politicians from the new group, Senator Neptali Gonzales, LDP president, belittled Katipunan. He said its officials could not possibly deliver Mrs. Aquino's promises to the people. "It is intended to denigrate many of the President's supporters who helped her in her climb to power

and are still helping her to maintain a credible government," he told **NEWSDAY**.

Gonzales, who celebrated his birthday yesterday in his Mandaluyong house, was seen in a serious huddle with his LDP colleagues in the legislature and several local government officials, mapping out the LDP's official response to Mrs. Aquino's move.

Gonzales said it was unfortunate that Mrs. Aquino simply shoved aside people who supported her in her struggle against President Marcos and turned to non-traditional politicians "who have not proven their worth." "Masama ang loob nila. Masama ang balitang kumakalat (Her supporters feel bad because of the adverse news)," Gonzales said, hinting that the traditional politicians would not take sitting down the formation of Katipunan.

Katipunan is seen as a strong political force that could lead to LDP disintegration and edge out from the Aquino camp those perceived to be "too critical or too independent of the administration."

Gonzales said: "I personally feel bad about it. But I have nothing to apologize for being a traditional politician." He said it is traditional politicians who had effectively implemented government programs.

Gonzales feared that Katipunan will become the dominant administration political party. He likened its formation to Marcos's Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) [New Society Movement] which started as a movement and eventually became a political party.

LDP's displeasure over Katipunan also stems from the fact that Mrs. Aquino had consented to become the movement's head. The LDP has been encouraging Mrs. Aquino to become its head. But she steadfastly refused repeated appeals. Gonzales said Mrs. Aquino should have a political party to implement her programs and it is her prerogative to form or join one. But he stressed that she should continue to rely on the support of her tested men, particularly the traditional politicians. Gonzales said: "Great presidents are great party leaders. The political party can carry out her vision."

Senator Rene Saguisag said the senators were not consulted. He said many traditional politicians particularly of the LDP were not receptive to the idea. "Palayo iyan sa LDP," [That is going away from the LDP] Saguisag, a former presidential spokesman, said. He added that use of non-traditional politicians in carrying out government programs was purely a Malacanang decision.

Senator Aquilino Pimentel Jr., PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party-Nation's Strength] president, said he is not at all alarmed about Katipunan's formation, confident that his party will survive the consequences of the movement's formation.

Although Malacanang has downplayed reports that the new movement will be turned into a political party, political watchers agree that Mrs. Aquino's move is

meant to consolidate her base for the 1992 elections. Mrs. Aquino has been touring the countryside in the past few months. Although she has announced that she is not seeking reelection, her itinerary is seen by political observers as an early campaign appearance.

The political alignments and realignments being established within the administration may cause further division. Both the Liberal Party and the LDP support Mrs. Aquino. But she reportedly got impatient with the lack of LP [Liberal Party] and LDP support for her priority programs. For one, her request for an extension of her emergency powers to deal with the ill-effects of the December coup attempt was opposed even by administration lawmakers. Even her proposed tax measures were strongly rejected by her supporters in both houses of Congress.

House Speaker Ramon Mitra is reportedly concerned over Katipunan's plan to recruit non-traditional politicians to form its nucleus as a serious threat to the LDP.

The announcement of the formation of the new movement came after Congress adjourned last Friday amidst speculation that Mrs. Aquino's programs will get a rough sailing in the fourth regular session of Congress.

Senators React to Aquino's New Movement

*HK1106103390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[By Cesar Chavez—italicized portions in English]

[Text] Senator John Osmena said the president's move to form a political force is a slap to the Struggle of Philippine Democrats-Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino [LDP] who have trusted Aquino for so long. According to Osmena, when Aquino formed the political group Katipunan, it ruined the LDP's trust that she is for their party. In an interview with senate reporters, he likened the LDP to orphans whose mother is taking care of another child. The division of LDP is inevitable under this circumstance, he added.

[Begin Osmena recording] The biggest thing here is Malacanang's claim that Katipunan was formed in order to improve the management of the president's programs. But the president's programs need the Congress' support, and most of the congressmen are LDP members who trusted they are the president's party. But now, the president suddenly kicked them away. They have been torpedoed. So, the LDP is now just like orphans. I think the LDP will be in shambles. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Senator Wigberto Tanada said the formation by the president of a new political group comprising of cause-oriented groups is good:

[Begin recording] [Pimentel] *If that will help her in running her government, then that is a good development.*

[Reporter] Do you believe she will run for reelection?

[Pimentel] I could not answer that yet. What I know is that she will not run again. [End recording]

Up to this time, the president has not formally invited any senator to join Katipunan. Here is Senator Ernesto Herrera:

[Begin recording] *I was talking to the president last Saturday over the phone, and she did not mention this to me. I think this Katipunan, primarily, is only for the NGO's [nongovernmental organizations], the cause-oriented groups, the cooperatives. I understand that the base of their organization includes the local government officials. So, that could be the reason why they are not inviting members of Congress.* [end recording]

From the opposition's side, Senator Juan Ponce Enrile belittled President Aquino's political group. In an interview with this reporter, Enrile said the Nacionalista Party is not at all worried and if the president has plans to use the new political party for the 1992 polls, he said:

[Begin recording] *The Katipunan is Bonifacio's. Is there a new crisis in the country, thus this Katipunan? This is something absurd that will, of course, create a problem for them that they have not yet probably considered.* [end recording]

Senate observers says that the opposition's cold reception of this political group means that President Aquino is no longer a threat to the opposition even if she runs again in the presidential elections in 1992.

Ramos Sees No Coup in 'Next Several Days'

HK1206090790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0845 GMT 12 Jun 90

[By Eloi Aquino from Camp Aguinaldo—italicized portion in English]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos today assured the Filipino nation that he sees no coup attempt in the coming days. He gave the assurance during an interview after delivering a speech at the National Heroes' Cemetery at Fort Bonifacio as part of the 92d Independence Day celebrations.

Ramos said the government is carrying out measures to avert plans by rebel soldiers to launch a new coup attempt against the current administration.

[Begin Ramos recording] *There is no coup that we see in the next several days and thereafter. The Armed Forces, Department of Defense and local governments in Metro Manila as well as the other parts of the country have teamed up to precisely prevent or preempt any attempt to take the government by...and overthrow. Now, I think it is about time that we started working for the reconstruction and the rebuilding of our country instead of spending so much of our time, our energy and our resources in talking about coups. That is very counterproductive.* [end recording]

Earlier, intelligence reports claimed that rebel soldiers are planning to stage a new coup on Independence Day. As a result, police and military units all over the country have been placed under red alert in connection with the Independence Day celebrations.

Constabulary Urges Charging Communist Supporters

HK0806065790 Quezon City DWDD Defense
Department Radio in Tagalog 0600 GMT 8 Jun 90

[From the "Military News" program]

[Text] The Philippine Constabulary [PC] has recommended the filing of charges against four congressmen, one provincial executive, nine municipal mayors, government employees, and businessmen allegedly supporting or extending financial support to communist rebels in the Bicol region.

In a military report, a communist surrenderee identified as Bino Dacer, alias Comrade Bernard, claimed that the leading supporters of communist rebels in Bicol are 28 business establishments, politicians, government employees, and many civilians. They provide huge sums of money, important materials, and food supplies.

The mayors implicated in the charge are: Jose Villanueva and his councillors of Iriga City, Mayor Dactulero of Bato, Elito of Ocampo, Mayor Montenegro of Bataan, Mayor Rellora of Lagonoy, Mayor Reyes of Tinambag, Mayor Canet of Bula, and two other unidentified persons. They all come from the province of Camarines Sur.

Meanwhile, Senator Ernesto Maceda, chairman of the Senate committee on defense and national security, said that the communist movement in Bicol collects 8.5 million pesos from these people.

De Villa Satisfied With Aguinaldo's Surrender

HK1206115590 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 1045 GMT 12 Jun 90

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa expressed satisfaction over the surrender of former Cagayan Governor Rodolfo Aguinaldo. In a press statement, de Villa said Aguinaldo's surrender was a positive result of the Armed Forces of the Philippines' efforts to arrest and bring him to court to answer charges against him. Earlier, Aguinaldo surrendered to government officials in Tuguegarao. He may be brought to Manila where he is to face rebellion and other criminal charges.

Aguinaldo's surrender brings to an end a 13-week search for him after he led a hostage-taking incident in Hotel Delfino on 4 March where former AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] civil relations service chief Brigadier General Oscar Florendo died.

The former Philippine Constabulary [PC] colonel turned himself in at noon at about 1202 [0302 GMT] following negotiations conducted by his lawyer Victor Padilla this

morning. Aguinaldo proceeded to the office of the provincial prosecutor in a green car accompanied by his lawyer and Brigadier General Miguel Fontanilla, PC-INP [Integrated National Police] Recom [Regional Command] 2 commander. He was allowed to post bail of 90,000 pesos for charges of rebellion filed against him before regional trial court number 14 of Cagayan for his role in the aborted December coup. However, the dismissed Cagayan governor still faces additional charges in connection with his participation in the Hotel Delfino incident on 4 March. Aguinaldo was fetched from his hideout in a place in Tuguegarao by Padilla.

According to General Fontanilla, he has special instructions from Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos to bring Aguinaldo to Manila, but this was rejected by the former governor and his lawyer.

Meanwhile, AFP Deputy Chief of Staff for Civil Military Operations, Brigadier General Emiliano Templo, said that he was aware of Aguinaldo's surrender but declined to give any comment.

Former Assemblyman Adaza Surrenders 11 Jun

*HK1106123390 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1200 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Excerpts] Former Assemblyman Homobono Adaza has surrendered to authorities today. Accompanied by his lawyer, he appeared before the court of Judge Tirso Velasco where he was charged with rebellion. Adaza then posted a bail of 90,000 pesos.

Meanwhile, Adaza accused the so-called Whisper Brigade for implicating him in the aborted December coup. He claimed the members of the Whisper Brigade are Congressman Jose Cojuangco, former executive secretary Joker Arroyo, Senator Aquilino Pimentel, Senator Neptali Gonzales, and Joaquin Bernas. [passage omitted]

In another development, the legal counsel of former Cagayan Governor Rodolfo Aguinaldo confirmed Aguinaldo's surrender tomorrow. According to Attorney Vic Padilla, Aguinaldo is prepared to answer all charges against him.

Aguinaldo reportedly led the assault of Hotel Delfino in Tuguegarao, Cagayan where Brigadier General Oscar Florendo was killed.

[Begin Padilla recording] He will post bail and face all cases against him in the courts. We are just awaiting a warrant of arrest issued by Judge Tirso Velasco of Branch 88 of Quezon City and to be brought here by Justice Under Secretary Silvestre Bello III. Once he arrives here, he will first meet with Governor Aguinaldo. [end recording]

Constabulary Colonel Killed in Paranaque

*HK1106034990 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0300 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] Another Constabulary officer has been shot dead by unidentified gunmen this morning at BF Homes, Paranaque, Metro Manila. The military and police launched an intensive manhunt for the killers of Colonel Saturnino Dumlao of the Philippine Constabulary Narcotics Command. Jim Bilasano has the full report:

[Begin recording] Dumlao suffered many gunshot wounds to his body and was pronounced dead on arrival at the Makati Medical Center. Five men armed with handguns and Armalites fled in a Pajero. Reports say the colonel was in his car. He was only 15 meters away from his house in Aguirre Avenue when the suspects rammed his car and shot him. Dumlao is the second military colonel killed in the past two weeks. The first was Colonel Reynaldo Dino. There were four others who were slain at Epifanio de los Santos Avenue. [end recording]

Muslim Senator Warns of MNLF-Dimaporo Tie-Up

*HK0706050390 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY
in English 7 Jun 90 p 3*

[By reporters Mariquit Almario and Dario Agnote]

[Text] A Muslim senator yesterday warned the Aquino government not to "take lightly" the reported alliance between the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and former House Minority Floor Leader Ali Dimaporo as this could boost the MNLF's campaign for Mindanao's secession.

In a symposium on Muslim Filipinos conducted at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, Senator Mamintal Tamano, chairman of the Senate committee on ways and means, said Dimaporo's alleged alliance with the MNLF is alarming since the warlord, he claimed, received 5,000 firearms from the late President Ferdinand Marcos shortly before the Marcos family left the country in 1986.

These firearms until now have not yet been retrieved by the government, Tamano said.

"The government must take seriously the alliance of MNLF and Dimaporo because just before Marcos left, it was reported that he gave Dimaporo 5,000 firearms and they have not been collected. If they decide to make hostilities there then there could be trouble," he said.

Earlier Dimaporo, a former Lanao del Sur congressman, was reported to have joined the MNLF as head of its Manila Commission after claiming he was cheated in the Mindanao Autonomous region elections last year.

Aside from increasing the firepower of the MNLF, Dimaporo's alliance with the secessionist organization was also seen as a possible sign of support of traditional politicians for the MNLF campaign.

"The MNLF and its secession campaign cannot be taken lightly. A large part of the military has been taken to the South and if hostilities break out, it could be a case of Filipinos against Filipinos," Tamano said.

Tamano, however, dismissed the possibility of MNLF being accepted as a member in the Organization of Islamic Countries [name as published] (OIC) since "they have not acquired belligerency under the international law." He said that MNLF's application for membership in the OIC cannot be accepted because "there is no territory in the Philippines of which they could claim they have exclusive control." Tamano said the MNLF only has military camps in some areas in the South but these could easily be "wiped out" by the government if it concentrates all its efforts on locating and destroying them."

Meanwhile, Senator Santanina Rasul, speaking before the same symposium, said that despite government efforts to address the clamor of Muslims for equality, they are still not fully represented in the government's policy-making process. She noted that although there are Muslim representatives in Congress, there are no Muslim generals in the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), in spite of there being 27 full colonels ripe for the position. "There are no active Muslim generals in the military and this can be taken by the Muslims as lack of trust (of the government) in them. I think we have not yet reached the point where Muslims are considered really part of the decision-making (process)," Rasul said.

Meanwhile, Army troops in North Cotabato killed a top commander of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and four of his aides in an encounter Tuesday, the Army chief said yesterday. Major General Guillermo Flores, Army chief, identified the slain MILF chieftain as a certain Commander Tio. Tio, Flores said, last May 24 led an ambush on Army soldiers belonging to the 35th Infantry Battalion [IB] at Bualan in Dinaig, Maguindanao, where at least eight Army soldiers were slain.

In a report to Flores, Brigadier General Oswaldo Villanueva, the commanding general of the 6th Infantry Division based at Awang, Maguindanao, said that a composite team of Army troops had been dispatched to confirm the presence of Tio and some 20 of his men at Kapinpilan, Midsayap town, also in North Cotabato. A few hours later, the Army troops chanced upon the MILF group at the outskirts of Midsayap which resulted in the 35-minute firefight. Tio and four other rebels were killed in the encounter but the rest of his men scampered towards Lumupog and Sambulawan, a forested area, in Midsayap. Villanueva said that one Army soldier was also slain in the encounter, bringing the number of casualties to six. The slain Army soldier was identified as Pfc. [Private First Class] John C. Pamonag. Several firearms including two M-16, four M1 Garand and M-14 rifles were recovered at the scene of the encounter.

The Army teams involved in the operation were composed of elements from Alpha and Charlie Co.'s of the 35th IB.

Thailand

Reportage on Chawalit Resignation Aftermath

Chatchai Comments on Chawalit

BK1306023390 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
13 Jun 90 pp 1, 2

[By Suthichai Yun]

[Text] With a whisky tumbler in hand, Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan seemed to have left all his domestic political problems at home while he socialized and joked with members of his large delegation aboard a special flight destined for Vienna on his way to the United States early yesterday morning. The only words indicating the controversy waiting for him after the US trip was: "Whatever will be will be."

Chatchai appeared relaxed in talks with the delegates, businessmen and journalists in his 138-member entourage. Just hours before the plane took off at about midnight Monday, Chatchai had been dealing with the worst political crisis of his 22-month-old administration, caused by outbursts by the military over PM's [Prime Minister's] Office Minister Chaloei Yubamrung's dispute with former deputy premier Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut.

"I am not tense. It's the others who are tense, very tense indeed," he said in his usual easy-going fashion. He said: "I was shocked and sorry that Jiew (Chawalit's nickname) resigned. I have tried every way to support him and had high expectations that he would succeed me."

Asked about suspicions in military circles that he was behind Chaloei's attack on Chawalit, Chatchai snapped: "Are you crazy? There are no reasons for me to commit suicide. The government would have been affected. That's impossible."

The premier said it was possible that the Opposition had caused the misunderstanding between Chawalit and himself.

"I always think that I've had enough of it after two years in office. I'm 71 years old now, and my skin has become wrinkled, almost like that of a rhinoceros. I am very tired and I want to take a rest," he said.

Chatchai said that top military officers who visited him at the Soi Ratchakru residence late Monday night went to assure him that they would not stage a coup d'etat during his overseas trip. The officers—Supreme Commander Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong, army chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun and air force chief ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Kaset Rotchananin—understood him, Chatchai said.

The premier said he had tried his best to dissuade Chawalit from resigning. "But Jiew is not accustomed to politics, and he might have been flying too fast and too high, unlike myself, who has experienced all kinds of mudslinging. Even my grandparents have come under fire," he said.

Chatchai evaded questions about whether he would remove Chaloem. "I have not thought of it," he said.

Sources close to him said the premier had tried to mediate the conflict between Chaloem and Chawalit throughout Sunday. Chawalit asked to meet the premier at the latter's residence at 8 pm Sunday but failed to show up, the sources said. It was not until midnight did Chatchai receive a message from Chawalit's Suan Phuttan residence that he could not make it, the sources said.

They said the premier had planned to arrange for Chaloem to visit his residence at about the same time so the two Cabinet members could clear up their misunderstanding. A special TV coverage had also been planned over the issue to pacify Chawalit's military supporters.

Moreover, the premier also intended to assign Chawalit acting prime minister as a gesture of recognition of him while he was away on the US trip. "But Gen Chawalit failed to appear and the matter had to be concluded this way," said one source, who asked not to be identified.

The sources said the following morning, Chawalit had his four or five army aides convey his resignation letter to Chatchai at his house, but the premier had not given up. He sent his chief policy adviser Pansak Winyarat to Suan Phuttan to try to change Chawalit's mind. But Chawalit stood firm on his resignation.

After the failed negotiations, Chatchai put an urgent phone call through to army chief Gen Suchinda Kraprayun, who was in Singapore on an official mission, to recall him to Thailand. The army chief, the sources said, assured Chatchai that the military would not stage a coup d'etat.

"Gen Suchinda said that the crisis broke out because Gen Chawalit's former subordinates were infuriated by Chaloem's charge that the former deputy premier was corrupt," one source said.

Commenting on Chatchai's meeting with Gen Suchinda, air force chief ACM Kaset Rotchananin, navy chief Adm Praphat Kritsanachan and acting army chief Gen Vimon Wongwanit last Friday, the source claimed that they largely discussed general issues. "When the talks came to the (dispute), the military said they would take care of it. But that could have led to the prime minister's misunderstanding that the military would comfort Chawalit by themselves," the source said.

On Monday, after Chawalit's resignation had become final, Gen Sunthon relayed a message to the premier that

the military wanted Gen Phat Akkhanibut to succeed Gen Chawalit as defence minister. Gen Phat served as Chawalit's secretary.

But about an hour later, Sunthon phoned the premier and changed the nominee to former Defence Ministry Permanent Secretary Gen Wichit Wichtisongkram, the source said, adding that the matter would be settled after Chatchai's return from the United States.

Further on Chatchai Comments

*BK1306010590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
13 Jun 90 pp 1, 3*

[By Kanchana Spindler in Vienna]

[Text] Prime Minister [PM] Chatchai Chunhawan told journalists aboard a THAI special flight to Vienna on Monday night that he was "still recovering from the shock" over former Defence Minister Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut's "hard-to-understand" resignation.

"There's no reason for him to resign," said the Premier. "It's really a pity because now I don't know where I will find someone to replace me. A person like this (Gen Chawalit) isn't easy to find. Sometimes it takes 50 to 60 years to find a leader of a country."

The Prime Minister said Gen Chawalit's move saddened him. He also denied that Gen Chawalit had indicated a few times before that he wanted to resign from the post of Deputy Prime Minister. "It's already over, what will be, will be."

In a separate interview with the BANGKOK POST later, Gen Chatchai said: "I still don't understand why Gen Chawalit made that decision." Asked to analyse briefly the former Deputy Prime Minister's move, Gen Chatchai replied: "Maybe he was displeased with something, I don't know. But I've already cleared everything for him. I certainly can't be his rival, I'm too old for that."

"Look, if I wanted to be tricky I wouldn't have cleared the paths for him. The door was open for him either as the leader of the party (Chat Thai) and for the highest position in the Administration."

He listed all the new positions he had "created" for Gen Chawalit. "I had fully supported positions which could have built up his image internationally."

"I could see the Tokyo meeting would be successful; that's why he was assigned to head it or I wouldn't have done it. "Is there anything else that I missed out? None," he said.

As for rumours of a coup d'etat, Gen Chatchai said he had "confirmation" from all the Armed Forces that there would be no coup—even before all the chiefs went to see him off at Don Muang Airport on Monday night. "I had their confirmation when they came to see me at my

house a little before ten o'clock. Don't talk about a coup any more. The military is too clever to do that any more."

Asked to comment on the entire scenario, adviser Phansak Winyarat said: "The PM doesn't like the balance of forces. He refused to play it that way because it has been done before. He recognised that it's wrong and destructive to the spirit of society. "The only thing we can do is to respond to the people. If not, we should leave. Because in the democratic system there's a mechanism for a graceful exit."

As to why he went to see His Majesty the King in Hua Hin, Gen Chatchai confirmed that the trip was designed to "inform His Majesty of my departure (for the US). "I have an appointment with President Bush and I must keep it," said the Prime Minister, who last year had to call off his visit to the US owing to Typhoon Gay in the South.

Several government officials accompanying Gen Chatchai took a "no comment" position when asked for their views on the resignation. His wife, Thanpuying Bunruan, simply cut short the question saying: "I don't know him (Gen Chawalit)."

But one senator who is a close friend of the Prime Minister told the BANGKOK POST that Gen Chawalit had in the past said he wanted to resign. "He's very unpredictable, changing his thinking day by day," said the senator. "One thing I'd like to point out—the PM certainly wasn't behind Chaloem's behaviour."

Minister of the Prime Minister's Office, Pol Capt [Police Captain] Chaloem Yubamrung, had criticised Gen Chawalit.

The flight to Vienna, surprisingly, was not fraught with tension as some had anticipated. The Prime Minister appeared in a relatively good mood, although spirits weren't as high as on previous such trips.

He fielded questions from reporters adroitly as usual, creating much laughter from the Press.

Memorable events of the past when Chatchai was ambassador to Austria were recalled happily, such as when he personally helped organise a grand concert during His Majesty's visit in 1947 when the King played his compositions. "The next day His Majesty was honoured with a doctorate in music by the Music Academy here thus being the 21st recipient of such an honour. Even Johann Strauss didn't get it," commented Prime Minister Chatchai.

Senior Army Officer Comments

BK1306012590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
13 Jun 90 pp 1, 3

[Text] Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut was urged to resign by his supporters, but he made the final decision himself, a senior Army officer said yesterday.

The former defence minister knew nothing about the planned show of force, the officer close to Gen Chawalit said.

"Everything was moving according to plan, but it was Gen Chawalit who urged his supporters not to do anything that would harm the country's democratic system." He said Gen Chawalit used his own judgement to resign even though many of his former staff urged him to quit because a number of Cabinet ministers did not accord him proper respect and honour.

The former staff members were also frustrated with Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, whom they felt sided with Prime Minister's Office Minister Chaloem Yubamrung who verbally attacked Gen Chawalit.

"He (Gen Chawalit) did not know anything about the plan (show of force) as he is not the kind of military man who would plan such a thing. He is a real democratic-minded soldier," the officer said. "It was his former staff who agreed with the action (show of force), to express the Army's dissatisfaction with the issue.

In one army unit, a group of middle ranking officers were reportedly waiting for instructions from Suan Phuttan, Gen Chawalit's home, where Supreme Commander Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong and Army chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun met the former defence minister.

When the officers were told of Gen Chawalit's position, they were disappointed as they believed the Army would be disgraced if no action were taken following the show of force.

After a day of political tension sparked by the resignation of Gen Chawalit, the Armed Forces top brass rallied behind Gen Chatchai, pledging their full support prior to his departure on Monday night.

Gen Sunthon, Gen Suchinda and Air Force chief Air Chief Marshal Kaset Rochananin assured Gen Chatchai at his Soi Ratchakru home before they left for Don Muang Airport that there would be no untoward events during his absence. "Soldiers are under the Government and we cannot pressure the Government," Gen Suchinda said after the Prime Minister's plane left Don Muang.

Gen Sunthon, a close friend and classmate of Gen Chawalit, told reporters at the airport that "nothing will happen" while Gen Chatchai is overseas. Gen Sunthon said he told Gen Chatchai the Armed Forces "would look after the situation" while he is away.

Asked what the Armed Forces expected the Prime Minister to do with Capt [Captain] Chaloem and Deputy Interior Minister Trairong Suwannakhiri—who also came under military criticism because he said being an Army chief is easier than becoming an MP [member of parliament]—Gen Sunthon said:

"This is up to the Prime Minister. We won't interfere and will give the Prime Minister the freedom to decide (what to do)."

Gen Sunthon said he had ordered soldiers to remain in their respective positions. But if they want to express their feelings, they may do so but must remain in their barracks, Gen Sunthon said.

Commenting on the "insults" from Capt Chaloem, Gen Sunthon said the issue should end, adding that the armed forces will continue to support the Government.

Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Kaset gave an assurance the military "will not mobilise," adding a coup d'etat was outdated. "The situation is back to normal and the military will not pressure the Government," ACM Kaset said. ACM Kaset said, however, the military has already acted concerning its honour and dignity. But if a similar situation occurs again, he does not know what will happen as this would affect the stability of the Government.

Incident Said Major Lesson

BK1306092890 Bangkok First Army Division Radio in Thai 2300 GMT 12 Jun 90

["Sayamanusati Feature"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Speaking to newsmen [at 1530 on 12 June], Lieutenant General Chamlaeng Uchukomon, assistant Army chief of staff for civilian affairs, emphasized at the end that people must be aware of their rights and duties in the democratic system. People should take note of the warning by Major General M.R. Khukrit Pramot, who said that in exercising their voting right, people should vote for good candidates to the House of Representatives, not glib candidates, because they will cause problems.

Listeners, if you want to develop democracy, good people must be encouraged so that their morale and will to work and administer the country will be strengthened. Also, isn't it time for us to clearly separate the power of the administrative, judicial, and legislative branches? Members of parliament should not be elected just so that some of them can become cabinet ministers.

Listeners, Lt. Gen. Chamlaeng has said Gen. Chawalit Yongchaiyut is revered throughout the armed forces. Being a big tree like that, Gen. Chawalit will not be allowed to drift unassisted like a worthless log. The events which just passed will teach the Thai political circle a major lesson.

Chawalit Said Forming Own Party

BK1306033190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Jun 90 p 1

[By Phanni Nanthachalakonkit]

[Text] Former deputy premier Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut is preparing to form his own political party

which will largely be composed of northeastern MPs [Members of Parliament] expected to defect from both government and opposition parties, his political supporters told THE NATION yesterday.

Following his resignation from the Cabinet on Monday, Chawalit's best choice to pursue his political career has become obvious, said his supporters who added that it would be "tougher" to head an existing political party. "For one thing, he could come under fire from MPs of an existing party for being a non-MP," said one source who asked not to be named.

Chawalit has been persuaded to head such existing parties as the Social Action Party [SAP] and the opposition Solidarity Party but many northeastern SAP MPs are ready to defect to Chawalit's party while the risk is high that the faction-plagued Solidarity will split in the future, he said.

"There is no need for him to join SAP because he would have their MPs anyway," the source said. SAP's Key canvassers in the Northeast, such as Khon Kaen tycoon Charoen Phatthanadamrongchit, have forged friendly ties with Gen Chawalit and Supreme Commander Gen Sunthon Kohongsomphong in part because of the army-initiated Green Isan Project and they were ready to support Chawalit and the candidates of his new party in the next polls, the source said.

Originally, Chawalit received a proposal to establish his party on the merger of the Ratsadon Party headed by Deputy Premier Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan and the opposition Puangchon Chaothai Party of former supreme commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, but the option was later superseded by the new formula of a more broad-based party, the source said.

According to the original plan, Gen Thianchai would become party chairman, leaving the top party post to Chawalit. Gen Thianchai, according to the source, had agreed to the formula.

Gen Athit's Puangchon Chaothai is mainly composed of northeastern MPs and its merger with Ratsadon has been assured because the party leader intended to wash his hands of politics very soon, the sources said. Instead, Chawalit is now working on a new party with MPs expected to defect from Ratsadon, Puangchon Chaothai, SAP and Solidarity the sources said.

Chawalit's supporters believe that about 60 MPs would join the new party. His political supporters are confident that the military prefers backing Chawalit's new party to Prime Minister Chatchai Chunnhawan's Chat Thai.

"The display of unity between armed forces commanders and the premier late Monday night was only a drama. Chatchai and Chat Thai secretary general Banhan Sinlapa-acha have wooed army chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun but their ties are not as strong as the relations between the army chief and Gen Chawalit," one source said.

He added that in fact, Chat Thai chairman Pol Gen [Police General] Praman Adireksan had established close ties with Gen Suchinda because they are both natives of Saraburi. "After all, Gen Suchinda used to help Pol Gen Praman in a past election" the source said, holding out the possibility that Praman could switch his support from Chatchai to Chawalit when the crunch comes.

Dailies Comment on Resignation

BK1206150190

[Editorial Report] Two Thai-language dailies—NAEO NA and SIAM RAT—on 12 June carry editorials on General [Gen] Chawalit Yongchaiyut's resignation as deputy prime minister and defense minister following verbal attacks on him by two other two cabinet ministers.

NAEO NA's editorial on page 5, entitled: "The Duty of a Leader," says Prime Minister Gen. Chatchai Chunhawan is the only person responsible for the current political problem for the following reasons:

"First, it was Gen. Chatchai who invited Gen. Chawalit to join the government by offering Gen. Chawalit the posts of deputy prime minister and defense minister. This invitation caused Gen. Chawalit to decide to retire from the posts of army commander in chief and acting supreme commander in order to join the government."

Second, Chatchai has the duty to control his colleagues in the cabinet. Although some issues are considered to be personal affairs, he has to intervene if he sees that those matters will affect the country and the government as a whole.

Third, Chatchai should know that Prime Minister's Office Minister Chaloeam Yubamrung's aggressive remarks against Chawalit and Deputy Interior Minister Trairong Suwannakhiri's insults toward military generals would affect the government's stability. However, Chatchai takes no action in this regard.

Fourth, etiquette dictates that Chatchai be responsible for a person he invited to join his team. It is not the nature of a good leader or politician to let the person he invited to join his cabinet defend himself when attacked by other subordinates.

The editorial says "Gen. Chatchai is the person who created the problem and allowed the problem to blow up by sitting idly and disclaiming all responsibility."

The editorial concludes by stating that it should not be said "there is no problem over this issue. If we still say there is no problem about such a big issue that could overthrow the government, we do not know what the problems are."

SIAM RAT's editorial on page 8 entitled: "The Case of Chawalit's Resignation," says that Chawalit resigned for one of the following two reasons: first, because Chawalit

was disappointed with the fact that Prime Minister Chatchai let a cabinet minister, Chaloeam Yubamrung, criticize him indirectly; second, because Chawalit sees an appropriate opportunity for him to resign to gain independence in politics.

Analyzing the second reason, the editorial says that at first Chawalit did not join the government of his own volition. His political aims are not only for the posts of deputy prime minister or defense minister; but if he did not accept a post after his retiring from military service, his name might be forgotten by the public. Chawalit did not refuse to join the government because he needed time to learn politics, so when opportunity knocked he could quit immediately.

From past experiences, it is clear that Chatchai wants Chawalit to join the Chat Thai party. For example, Chatchai has tried to promote Chawalit's role by assigning him to oversee the Cambodian issue. We can only interpret Chawalit's departure from the government as showing that he wants independence and to be his own man in politics.

Previously, there were calls from several parties for Chawalit to enter a parliamentary by-election to be held in Lamphun; however, until now Chawalit has not expressed his opinion on the issue.

The editorial concludes by saying that "we want to note that Gen. Chawalit may not run in the by-election in Lamphun. He may rather wait to run in a general election. It is difficult to predict when a general election will take place. But Gen. Chawalit may have seen some possibilities."

Chatchai U.S. Itinerary Unchanged

BK1306011490 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0000 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] In connection with the political turbulence before Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan left Bangkok for an official visit to the United States which resulted in the resignation of Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Gen. Chatchai has confirmed that the reports he is receiving from Bangkok have assured him that the situation in Bangkok is normal.

The prime minister said this to newsmen after a reception in his and his wife's honor hosted by the Thai ambassador to Austria at a Viennese restaurant.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified newsmen] What reports have you heard from Bangkok?

[Chatchai] Everything is normal. The situation is normal.

[Question indistinct]

[Chatchai] No, none.

[Second reporter] The visit's itinerary remains unchanged, right?

[Chatchai] Yes, there is nothing [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Bowonsak Uwanno, deputy secretary general to the prime minister, has assured newsmen on the same matter that the situation in Bangkok is normal.

[Begin recording] [Bowonsak] As far as I know, the director of the police department telephoned to report to the prime minister that everything is normal and there are no problems.

[Second reporter] Will the official visit to the United States be shortened?

[Bowonsak] I do not expect any change in the visit because the itinerary has been set in advance and because the situation is now normal. [end recording]

Plan To Remove Chaleom, Trairong

*BK1306024990 Bangkok THE NATION in English
13 Jun 90 pp 1, 2*

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan has promised top military officers that he will remove two Cabinet members whose comments triggered Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut's resignation from the government and an uproar from the army on Monday, informed sources said.

The sources said Chatchai had told the officers he would remove PM's Office Minister Chaloem Yubamrung and Deputy Interior Minister Trairong Suwannakhiri after returning from the United States on June 19. The promise was reportedly made after a series of tough negotiations with the officers to defuse the crisis caused by Chawalit's resignation as deputy premier and defence minister on Monday.

Chatchai also pledged to appoint a military nominee to the defence portfolio to succeed Chawalit, the sources told THE NATION. "The 'gentleman's agreement is that the premier will clear the two issues after his return from the United States," said one military source who asked not to be identified.

Military sources said that the topranking officers agreed to appear side by side with Chatchai at Don Muang International Airport to display a semblance of unity "just for public consumption." They added that Chatchai had tried unsuccessfully to dissuade Chawalit from resigning throughout Sunday and early Monday morning.

"However, the sources said both Chawalit and Gen Suchinda wanted to avoid the situation escalating into a coup d'etat. "Some in the army wanted to press ahead but the boss (Chawalit) tried to cool down the officers, saying that a showdown could be very damaging to the country and the economy," said one of Chawalit's supporters.

The situation was particularly tense during Chatchai's meeting with toplevel officers led by Sunthon on Friday

at Government House and on Monday morning at the Soi Ratchakru residence. Army troops gathered in the capital and in a number of provinces to vent their anger at Trairong and Chaloem on Monday morning amid rumours of a possible coup attempt.

At Friday's meeting, Chatchai was told he was "expected" to clear up the dispute concerning Chaloem's corruption allegations against Chawalit before he left for the United States. The message was restated in the Monday morning meeting with Sunthon. However, the situation improved after Suchina's return from Singapore and the consultations between Chawalit and his key military supporters Monday afternoon, enabling Chatchai to surpass the worst political crisis to face his coalition in its 22 months in power.

Chatchai on Topics for President Bush Meeting

*BK1306020190 Bangkok THE NATION in English
13 Jun 90 pp 1, 2*

[By Suthichai Yun]

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan will ask President George Bush when they meet in Washington tomorrow to soften Washington's stand toward the Saw Maung regime in Burma to enhance joint anti-narcotic efforts in Southeast Asia. He will also ask the US chief executive to persuade China to cease supplying arms to the Khmer Rouge resistance force to ensure an effective ceasefire in Cambodia.

In an interview aboard special flight TG 8589 from Bangkok to Vienna on his way to Washington, Chatchai also said he would ask Bush to step up American investment in Thailand to balance off Japan's dominant economic presence in the Pacific Rim.

In a separate interview on the same flight, Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan disclosed that he will propose to US Trade Representative Carla Hills the two countries establish a joint permanent ministerial-level committee to monitor and resolve economic disputes.

Chatchai said Thai-US cooperation on anti-drug efforts would be a major topic on the agenda. The United States should realize that effectively cracking down on narcotics production and trafficking in Southeast Asia, particularly in Burma, means involving Rangoon, he said.

"It must drop its hostile attitude toward Rangoon," he said. "If Washington still plays tough with Saw Maung (Burma's ruler), the suppression of drug production and trafficking in Burma will get nowhere." The Thai government, he said, is ready to work with Rangoon to disrupt the lucrative business of drug warlord Khun Sa.

Chatchai will also urge the United States to provide Thailand with more helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft for reconnaissance missions to improve Thai anti-narcotic efforts. "The United States gave Thailand six helicopters for our anti-narcotic operations 18 years ago

and has never extended additional aid of this kind. The US assistance fund for Thai narcotic suppression has also gradually dropped from the peak of \$3.7 million annually to only \$2.9 million now," he said.

Chatchai said he would also brief Bush on the results of the Tokyo meeting of warring Cambodian leaders which he considered to be "successful enough." The next step toward ending the 11-year-old Cambodian conflict is for the United States to persuade Beijing to halt its supply of weapons to the Khmer Rouge, Chatchai said.

The prime minister said he believed the move would "effectively bring peace back to Cambodia." The United States is the only country with enough leverage to influence China after Washington extended most-favoured nation status to that country, Chatchai said.

"I believe that the United States can increase its role on the settlement of the Cambodian conflict—and indeed, it has positively changed its attitudes to a great extent," he said. He was referring to Washington's support for the agreement concluded by Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen and resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk that links a voluntary ceasefire with the formation of a Supreme National Council.

On economic issues, Chatchai said he would urge the United States to step up its investment in Thailand and Southeast Asia. The premier would also warn Americans to not miss the economic opportunities in Southeast Asia, otherwise Japan's dominance in the region's economy would continue. In Chatchai's view, Thailand prefers to have Japan's presence balanced by investment from other countries.

Meanwhile, Subin said US Ambassador Daniel O'Donahue told him that Washington's response to the Thai proposal for a joint ministerial-level committee on trade issues was "good."

The Social Action Minister said when he meets with Carla Hills, he would reiterate Thailand's call for her office to take Thailand off the list of countries open to immediate trade retaliation for not making progress in improving intellectual property rights protection for US products.

Subin said Hills assured him in Canberra last year that he should not be concerned about the issue, indicating that dropping Thailand from the list was possible. Subin said he was ready to respond to questions he expects Hills will raise on protection for US products bearing trademarks, copyrights and patents such as computer software and pharmaceuticals.

Subin reaffirmed that Thai laws would provide copyright protection to computer software and legal disputes in this area could be settled in court. For pharmaceuticals, the Thai government has set up a committee to draft a patent bill. Meanwhile, a trademark bill has already been submitted to the House of Representatives, the minister added.

In meeting with Hills, Subin said he would also call for a reduction of various protectionist barriers in Thai US trade, he said.

MPR's Sharabsambuu Meets With Phong Sarasin

*OW0806054790 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English
1714 GMT 7 Jun 90*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Jun (OANA-MONTSAME)—An economic delegation of the M.P.R. [Mongolian People's Republic], led by B. Sharabsambuu, deputy chairman of the M.P.R. Council of Ministers, which is on a visit in Thailand, was received by Phong Sarasin, deputy prime minister of Thailand. The sides exchanged views on questions dealing with the development of trade-economic relations between the two countries.

B. Sharabsambuu has also the meetings with Sitthi Sawetsila, Thai foreign minister, P. Chaiyasan, minister of science, technology and energy industry, as well as with representative firms, trade and industrial establishments.

Vietnam

Commentary Criticizes U.S. Economic Sanctions

*BK1306113590 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 13 Jun 90*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Recently the world, especially the American people, continuously condemned the U.S. policy of economic sanction against Vietnam. The White House had a face-to-face confrontation to this condemnation. Willy-nilly, they cannot ignore the criticism. A week ago, the American trade agency called on the U.S. Administration to lift its economic sanction against Vietnam.

According to the agency, the U.S. trade embargo against Vietnam caused great losses to the United States itself. American economists said the United States would lose a good chance to make profits if not investing in the Vietnamese economy. They warned that while the U.S. Government prohibited American businessmen from investing in Vietnam, some American allies quietly did business in Vietnam, especially Japan which, with large investments, might considerably reduce the opportunity for American businessmen.

Facts show that the U.S. policy against Vietnam has been outdated. Moreover, that policy has been doing great harm to the U.S. Government because the United States prolongs its anti-Vietnam policy. There will be more dispute between the United States and its allies, and these countries may not follow the U.S. policy against Vietnam. Mr. David Garben, president of the American trade agency in Thailand said: The allied support for the U.S. trade embargo against Vietnam has been seriously eroded. It is more dangerous that this policy will cause a strong wave of protest in the business circle.

Obviously, his awareness of the serious consequences of the embargo prompted Mr. David Garben to state that due to both humanitarian and economic reasons it is high time for the United States to lift the economic sanction against Vietnam. He added that this would be also in American interests. Lifting the economic embargo against Vietnam and normalizing relations with Hanoi have been a question of public concern in the States. The Americans have been involved in a number of campaigns urging the U.S. Government to meet their demands. Under public pressure, the U.S. Congress is preparing to reopen debate on normalizing economic and diplomatic relations with Vietnam. It is known that the debate aims to eliminate legislative restrictions on going to Vietnam. Although no concrete results have been obtained, Washington seems to be taking the right course of action. It is hoped that Washington continues to take more action responding to the aspiration of the American public, that is to lift the economic sanction against Vietnam. Failure to do this means that the White House will have to confront pressure from the Americans, in particular, the business community.

General Discusses Danger Posed by Pluralism

*BK1206140590 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN
in Vietnamese 30 May 90 pp 1,4*

[Article by Lieutenant General Professor Le Xuan Luu: "Political Pluralism—the Path to Destruction of Socialism"]

[Text] The term pluralism has existed for a long time in the history of philosophy and ideology. In the beginning, pluralism was a philosophical concept which held that the world is composed of different substances independent from one another (as defined by the theory of substance), or as expounded by the theory of knowledge, that there are different principles and forms of knowledge. Pluralism is completely contradictory with the monism of Marx because it rejects the latter's concept of the world as a whole, as well as the internal relations and principle character of the law governing the objective evolution of the world.

Later, pluralism moved from a philosophical to a political realm. At first, it was part of an ideological system used by the rising bourgeoisie to oppose the monopolized truths of the feudal system and the Church, to uphold freedom and equality, to protect the right of existence of different factions and different forces, and to promote the decentralization of power and capitalist competition.

As capitalism assumed a monopolistic role and became parasitic and rotten, the bourgeoisie turned pluralism into an instrument to embellish the bourgeoisie-backed democratic system, to maintain capitalist order, and to discredit Marxist-Leninist socialism, especially during the early stage of development of the socialist camp. The bourgeoisie made every effort to distort the truth and impede the unification of the world communist movement, as well as to undermine the leading role of the

communist parties, the proletarian dictatorship, the principles of democratic centralism, and the planned economy of the socialist world.

Over the past few years, taking advantage of the difficulties facing socialism, particularly the mistakes in reform and restructuring, the imperialist and reactionary forces have used pluralism as a weapon to attack the socialist countries and to create conditions for implementing their peaceful evolution strategy aimed at restoring capitalism. Pluralism is the theoretical-ideological guiding principle of the bourgeoisie-backed democratic system, the bourgeois state, democratic socialism, and revisionism.

During the 1970's, a number of East European communist parties emphasized the need for socialism to accept pluralism, regarding this as a condition for implementing democratic socialism and for guaranteeing success for socialist construction. This theory has led to many debates and has been termed by Soviet sociologists as the logic of the bourgeoisie and revisionism.

Lately, as far as some socialist countries are concerned, along with reform and restructuring, there emerged the so-called "socialist pluralism." In certain countries, the existence of the opposition parties was recognized from the very outset. In others, except for the multiparty system, only the multifaction, multiinterest, and multi-viewpoint system was accepted at first. Nonetheless, as more and more political parties were formed each day, the situation was beyond control. Eventually, the multiparty system was recognized and the communist party's leading role was abolished.

Consequently, so far in some countries, the anti-socialist forces have assumed power and have opted for the capitalist path. In the meantime, the communist parties have become either disintegrated or turned into the opposition parties and have operated under extremely difficult conditions. Some communist parties have been divided and turned into the democratic socialist parties. In some countries, the communist parties are still in power, but the social situation is in utter disarray. Socialism and the communist parties are under attack. Ethnic riots, dissident movements, demonstrations, and labor strikes have repeatedly broken out.

The situation has reached such an alarming point. Yet, some people still regard these events as "healthy," as part of a "revolutionary process," as consistent with the "democratic trend worldwide," or as "something truly meant to shift from a despotic regime to multi-cameral pluralism and a society of citizens of a legal state."

Vietnam is not without people who have praised and demanded political pluralism. Some have asserted: "Plurality is a trend of human life with which socialism must certainly comply." They have also assessed as "fine" that which has taken place in some countries. According to them, political pluralism is the most effective remedy for the difficulties being encountered by socialism.

Is that so? No! Their personal motives and plots aside, at the least they have made some dangerous mistakes. They have lost their sense of political and class guidelines and hold confused ideas about the class nature of our society and about the nature, schemes, and maneuvers of the enemies. They mistake democracy for political pluralism.

1. To speak of political pluralism is to speak about issues related to the class nature of the political system. According to the bourgeois viewpoint, political pluralism is a multipolar, multipartite, and multifactional political system of many different political tendencies and schemes which can operate freely. Otherwise speaking, in this political system there must be "other parties than the communist party and many factions within parties." Can we build socialism with such a political system? No! The working class can only play its role as a historic host when it is led by the communist party and when there are no opposition parties representing differing interests in the political system. This point is understandable because no political parties other than the communist party can lead the building of socialism and a social regime of which the final goal is to wipe out private ownership and oppression. As anti-communist parties, they will seek ways to eliminate the communist party and socialism. Even the social democratic party—that is attracting many people—is not the party that can lead socialist construction. This party's line is to stabilize capitalism and to transform its regime without touching the system of capitalist ownership. The dividing line between scientific socialism and democratic socialism is the attitude toward the system of private capitalist ownership. The policies of scientific socialism are to conduct the class struggle, wage the socialist revolution, establish proletarian dictatorship, wipe out private ownership, and eliminate oppression in order to bring about the rights to mastery over society and a life of plenty and happiness for the people. Meanwhile, democratic socialism advocates the policy of peace among classes, utopia about the disappearance of classes, and the harmonious integration of capitalism with socialism. As a result, only the communist party leadership based on Marxism-Leninism can be the irreplaceable guarantee for the final victory of socialism. All other attempts to implement political pluralism or to orient ourselves toward democratic socialism merely mean a loss of sense of political and class guidelines, confusion about the class nature of our social regime, and rejection of socialism.

Moreover, the communist party can lead the socialist revolution only when it can unify its action and mind on the ideological basis of Marxism-Leninism, the principle of democratic centralism, and stern discipline. The party cannot lead socialist construction once it has decentralized its leadership and when it has many factions, making it no longer a militant organization of the class but turning it into a club. Authorizing the existence of many factions, the party will kill itself and eliminate the historic mission of the working class.

2. Those who are infatuated with political pluralism have confused ideas not only about the class nature of a socialist society but also about the nature and schemes of enemies. The enemies even tried to nip socialism in the bud when it came into being, but they failed. After the Soviet Union had defeated fascism, the socialist system came into being. To balance forces, they have opposed and attacked socialism through the strategy of containment, pushing back and weakening socialism. However, they still have not achieved their goal.

It has always been the nature of imperialism and other anti-socialist forces to eradicate socialism. In spite of that, some localities in their process of reorganization and reform have distanced themselves from the principled stand of Marxism-Leninism and have become confused about the nature of their enemies. As a result, they have carried out democracy and openness in an unrestrained manner, creating a fertile ground for the appearance of opposition tendencies and tides.

Imperialists immediately capitalized on this situation, switching their "strategy of containment" to "strategy beyond containment" and directly attacking socialist countries. They have promoted tides of bourgeois liberty, opportunistic tendencies, dissatisfied opponents, and so forth. They have intensified their operations to instigate the people's aspiration for democracy and freedom in order to carry out their peaceful evolution. Steps to achieve these goals have been outlined and carried out. They have used democracy and openness as shields for liberally introducing anti-socialist and anti-communist viewpoints in the press and other mass media in order to distort Marxism-Leninism, blacken history and the socialist regime, criticize the communist party leadership and proletarian dictatorship, and beautify capitalism.

They have demanded political pluralism to create conditions for anti-communist party and anti-socialist organizations to appear and have stirred up certain movements to demand decentralization of power, oppose the communist party leadership, and depoliticize the Army and security forces.

Within the party, they have pressed for cancelling the principle of democratic centralization and demanded the rights of factions to exist and operate freely and the disbandment of party organizations in factories, armed forces, and state agencies.

It is mainly the loss of sense of political and class guidelines, and confusion about the nature, schemes, and maneuvers of enemies that have helped anti-socialist forces make their planned steps and usurp power in some places. Their nature has been exposed too notoriously. They demanded democracy and political pluralism. However, once they seized power, not only have they not implemented democracy and political pluralism toward communists, but they have searched for communists, outlawed communism, and gradually oriented the countries involved toward the capitalist path.

3. Democracy and political pluralism are two totally different concepts. To speak of democracy is to ask who has the right to master society. To speak of political pluralism is to speak of a multipolar, multipartite, and multifactional political party representing antagonistic interests. Some people think our social regime is not democratic because it does not adopt political pluralism and has no opposition parties. Is that so? No! A multi-party regime does not indicate democracy, nor does a one-party regime cause a loss of democracy. Whether democracy can be guaranteed or not, it all depends on the original factor of who owns the means of production. Under socialism, the means of production belong to the workers who are masters of society. Under capitalism, means of production are owned by a minority of exploitative people. Such a democracy gives a group of monopolistic capitalists the right to mastery. As for the masses, they are merely dominated people. A multiparty system in the bourgeois political system is merely the division of authority among factions of a sole major party that is the party of monopolistic capitalists. No state can proclaim that it is not a state of class dictatorship. Only the bourgeoisie dares not admit that. The socialist state is a state of mastery by the people, and to ensure this right it must certainly be dictatorial toward the people's enemies.

The purpose and motive of socialist construction is to democratize all aspects of social life. For this reason, the communist party has always sought ways to improve the mechanism of implementing socialist democracy. Bureaucracy, authoritarianism, and arbitrariness are all strange to socialism. If in reality, these evils can be found under socialism in certain places, they are only mistakes made by cadres and party members and do not originate from the nature of socialism. The people should help these cadres and party members remedy and struggle to get rid of these evils. They should not lose their confidence in the party and the regime merely because of these evils and should not seek remedies through political pluralism.

Socialism does not accept the multipolar, multipartite, and multifactional political system opposed to the communist party since such opposition also means opposition to the people's cause. Democracy and political pluralism is only magic being performed by anti-socialist forces to destroy socialism and restore capitalism.

Nguyen Co Thach Meets With Swedish Minister

*BK1106154690 Hanoi VNA in English 1446 GMT
11 Jun 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 11—Vice Chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach held talks here today with Swedish Minister of Cooperation for Development Lena Hjelm-Wallen.

The two ministers exchanged views on the relations between the two countries and on international issues of common concern.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach informed the Swedish minister of the important achievements gained by the Vietnamese people in the renovation process and Vietnam's efforts in solving the Cambodia issue by peaceful means. He reaffirmed Vietnam's unchanged policy to normalise and improve relations with its neighbours and all other countries in the world. He spoke highly of the valuable assistance and support given by the Swedish Government and people to Vietnam in the past as well as at the present renovation process. He welcomed Swedish Government's positive attitude and important contributions to finding a political solution to the Cambodian issue.

For her part, Minister Lena Hjelm-Wallen assured Sweden's continued support to Vietnam in its construction and socio-economic development. She laid stress on Swedish Government's stance to support a political solution to the Cambodia issue which should respect the Cambodian people's rights to self-determination and prevent the recurrence of the Pol Pot's genocidal regime.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction at the fine relations between the two countries and their determination to further develop those relations in the new situation for the interests of both countries and for the sake of peace and security in the world.

Vo Chi Cong Sends Greetings to Philippines

*BK1106162690 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT
11 Jun 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 11—State Council President Vo Chi Cong today sent a message of greetings to President Corazon Aquino on the 92nd independence day of the Republic of the Philippines.

The Vietnamese leader wishes the Philippine people new achievements in building a prosperous country.

He also wishes the friendship and cooperation between the two countries further consolidation and development in the two peoples' interests, and for peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Le Duc Anh Greets Hungarian Defense Minister

*BK1006152290 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 9 Jun 90*

[Text] Le Duc Anh, SRV minister of national defense, recently sent a congratulatory message to His Excellency Lajos Fur on the latter's appointment as Hungarian minister of national defense. The message says: Your Excellency, on the occasion of your appointment as minister of national defense of the Republic of Hungary, I convey to you my warmest greetings. I wish the friendship and solidarity between the peoples and armies of Vietnam and Hungary further development and consolidation.

Social Scientists' Delegation Visits China

*BK1106150390 Hanoi VNA in English 1439 GMT
11 Jun 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 11—A delegation of Vietnamese social scientists led by Professor Pham Nhu Cuong, director of the Committee for Social Science, recently attended an International Conference on Thai Study held in Kunming in the Chinese Province of Yunnan.

The Vietnamese participants presented eight papers on the Thai ethnic minority in the northwestern part of Vietnam and a video on their daily life.

During the conference, the Vietnamese delegates also exchanged views on social scientific research with their Chinese colleagues from the Academy of Social Sciences and some institutes in Yunnan, Guangxi, and Guangdong Provinces.

Malaysian Official Cited on Future Trade Office

*BK0806093490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 5 Jun 90*

[Text] Asmat Kamaluddin, Malaysian deputy minister of trade and industry, on 4 June said that Malaysia will set up a trade representative office in Vietnam at the end of this year to help Malaysian traders find markets for their products in Vietnam. Mr. Asmat said that Malaysia is negotiating with Vietnam to set up this office in Ho Chi Minh City.

Military Region Personnel Study Resolution

*BK1106053590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 10 Jun 90*

[Text] Developing the results of the activities launched to mark Uncle Ho's birth centenary, the standing body of the party committee and the command of the 7th Military Region recently arranged for all cadres, soldiers, and national defense workers and employees in the military region to study the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution.

Having a high unanimity of view with the center's assessment and translating will and determination into practical actions, the military region has worked out a program of action for the period between now and 2 September—the 45th National Day. The four main objectives of this program are as follows:

- Make all cadres, soldiers, and national defense workers and employees clearly understand the situation and tasks of our Army in general and the Armed Forces of the military region in particular;
- Strictly enforce army discipline and enhance the militancy of party organizations;
- Each unit will closely coordinate with the local authorities in satisfactorily carrying out mass mobilization work to ensure public order in the area where it is stationed; and

—Strictly observe discipline concerning mass mobilization and attentively care for the living conditions of cadres and soldiers.

Mass Mobilization Group Studies Resolution

*BK1306093490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[Text] A group of 329 leading and key cadres of agencies attached to the bloc of central organs for mass mobilization work recently attended a course to study the eighth plenum resolution of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee. A large number of party members and cadres have expressed an identity of views with the party resolution's assessment of the world situation and new socioeconomic progress in Vietnam. They have also realized the heavy party tasks in the undertaking of the renovation. Various party chapters have set forth practical programs of action aimed at satisfactorily carrying out immediate urgent tasks and enhancing the militancy of each party chapter and organization.

Interior Ministry Meets on Criminals' Surrender

*BK1006134590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 8 Jun 90*

[Report by Nguyen Chan on Interior Ministry conference held in Ha Son Binh 6-7 June to review movement to persuade criminal offenders to give themselves up—portions recorded]

[Summary] Since 1988, many localities throughout the country have made public name lists of wanted criminals and arranged for the masses to persuade these criminals give themselves up.

“According to reports received from 31 localities, as many as 1,700 criminal offenders gave themselves up during the period from May 1989 to May 1990. Localities that have taken the lead in this task are Ha Son Binh, Hanoi, Ha Nam Ninh, Vinh Phu, Haiphong, Hai Hung, Cuu Long, Ben Tre, and Kien Giang. Noteworthy is the case in which 73 undetected criminals have surrendered themselves and confessed to their offenses in order to benefit from the leniency policy.”

Realizing the importance of this matter, the Ministry of Interior on 6-7 June held a conference in Hoa Binh City, Ha Son Binh Province, to review the movement to persuade criminal offenders to give themselves up. “The conference was chaired by Comrade Mai Chi Tho, member of the party Central Committee and minister of interior, and attended by directors of public security services in provinces from Quang Tri northward and representatives of various sectors concerned.

“In a report of the Ministry of Interior read at the conference, Comrade Deputy Minister Pham Tam Long highly valued the profound sociopolitical significance of the mass movement to persuade criminal offenders to give themselves up. The significance of that movement

lies in the mercy that we use to win over ruthlessness, to promote socialist ethics, and to revive our nation's fine cultural traditions." Touching on a number of experiences acquired from the movement to persuade criminal offenders to give themselves up, Comrade Pham Tam Long said propaganda work has a highly influential effect on the movement. He said:

[Beging Pham Tam Long recording] "It is obvious that we have drawn on these experiences in order to set forth the guidelines for our work. However, the most important issue is that we must consider the effort to persuade criminal offenders to surrender themselves as one of the important contents of the mass movement to maintain national security. Once we have considered this effort as important to the mass movement to maintain national security, the vital issue we must raise is the combining of all mass organizations, sectors, front organizations, youth and women's union organizations, and elderly people's associations into an integrated strength for the movement under the party's leadership." [end recording]

At the conference, the comrade leaders of the Ministry of Interior also announced the contents of the circular—jointly issued by the Ministry of Interior, the Supreme People's Organ of Control, the Supreme People's Court, and the Ministry of Justice—providing guidance for the policy toward criminal offenders who seek to surrender themselves in order to enjoy leniency and have their sentences commuted. "This is a legal document, jointly signed and made public by these four sectors on 2 June this year, aimed at encouraging criminal offenders to give themselves up and increasing the efficiency of the movement to persuade offenders to surrender themselves."

Seminar Held in Ha Bac on Suppression of Crime

*BK1206144990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] Over the past three years, the local people in Ha Bac Province, under the guidance of the authorities, have helped the public security forces and the Army recover 218 guns, 3,612 rounds of ammunition, 11,439 detonators, and a quantity of bombs and explosives and so far. Realizing the danger of criminals possessing these weapons, the provincial public security forces, in their recent anti-crime drives, have seriously suppressed various armed gangs, confiscating 24 guns, 569 kg of projectiles, and 44 hand grenades.

However, loopholes in maintenance and utilization of weapons are still prevalent. To overcome this shortcoming, the People's Police General Department of the Ministry of Interior held a seminar recently at the Ha Bac provincial police office to discuss measures to improve this task. Policemen from nine northern provinces participated in the seminar.

Hau Giang Province Launches Anticrime Drive

*BK1006085490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 9 Jun 90*

[Text] The Hau Giang provincial public security force has launched an anticrime drive to seriously suppress criminals who violated the national security and social order laws.

In May, the public security force stopped seven groups attempting to flee the country illegally comprising 113 persons and two leaders, arrested 85 criminals—14 of them were in the black list—and stopped many burglars and arrested 11 of them. Thanks to these efforts, the security and social order situation at various localities in the province has improved satisfactorily.

Do Muoi Attends Public Health Ministry Seminar

*BK1006124890 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 10 Jun 90*

[Text] The Vietnamese Ministry of Public Health held a seminar on June 9-10 to review the five-year expanded program on immunization 1985-89 and discuss work for the 1990-95 period. Adviser Pham Van Dong and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi attended the seminar.

By May 19 last, the centenary of President Ho Chi Minh birthday, 80 percent of children under one year old have been vaccinated. Vietnam is striving to abolish polio and tetanus for new borns.

Lang Son Province Upgrades Radio, TV Systems

*BK1006070590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 8 Jun 90*

[Text] In a bid to improve the quality of communications and radio and television services, and in conjunction with the Central Radio and Television Broadcast Technology Department, the Lang Son provincial postal service recently completed the construction of a microwave station and television relay station in Lang Son city. The two projects are part of the postal service's major efforts to help the border provinces upgrade their radio and television networks. There are 30 channels on the microwave station built by the Lang Son postal service. The number of channels can be increased to 60 if necessary. The station provides direct, quick, and convenient communications with other provinces.

Using the material-technical bases currently available at the the microwave station—a power transmission network, an equipment storage area, and an antenna tower—the Central Radio and Television Broadcast Technology Department has installed a television relay system and a television broadcast system. The first system is capable of receiving television programs from the Tam Dao Television Network on Channel 2, and the second system can rebroadcast these programs on Channels 9 and 4. In this way, people in Lang Son city and a

number of districts can watch the programs carried by the Vietnam Television Network.

Efforts To Assist Ethnic Minorities in Son La

*BK1006044490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 7 Jun 90*

[Text] In Son La Province, 22 years of effort has successfully helped some 13,400 households with nearly 100,000 compatriots of the Hmong, Dao, Khang, Khomu, and Xinh-mun ethnic groups to achieve a settled life of farming. Ethnic minority compatriots' living conditions have been stabilized step by step following resettlement.

Nonetheless, our ethnic minority compatriots still lead a life of privations in a number of localities. Slash-and-burn farming still prevails, especially in 20 border districts and 50 high-lying districts. The settled life and settled farming program still yields low results. At present, as far as Son La Province is concerned, continued efforts are needed to motivate some 120,000 ethnic minority compatriots in 80 villages—or 500 hamlets—to respond to the settled life and settled farming program. To this end, state assistance and coordination between local sectors and echelons are necessary. At the same time, it is important to have a large contingent of highly qualified specialists.

Australia

Hawke Says Policy on PRC Students Consistent

*BK1006054390 Hong Kong AFP in English 0533 GMT
10 Jun 90*

[Text] Sydney, June 10 (AFP)—Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke said Sunday [10 June] there had been no backtracking on his intention to create a special immigration category to allow up to 20,000 Chinese students to stay in Australia.

Speaking after an address here to the State Australian Labor Party Conference, Mr. Hawke said his position on the Chinese students in Australia at the time of the Beijing massacre had been consistent during the 12 months since the event. "There has been no change in my position, no retreat," he said. "In regard to those people who had come here pre-Tiananmen, there were special circumstances that applied to them and there would be a special category."

Mr. Hawke denied that he had bypassed Cabinet on the issue and said he had detailed discussions with his Immigration Minister Gerry Hand before making his decision.

"On many occasions where there is a matter of public concern and interest, I, with the responsibility I have as prime minister, have made it clear what I believe the government's position will be," he said.

For those who came to Australia after the Beijing massacre "the presumption would be that those people would return to China", he said.

And, Mr. Hawke added, there was no guarantee that Cambodian "boat people" would qualify to be granted political refugee status and allowed to stay in Australia, saying that there are legal processes to which they are entitled.

"We as a sovereign country will determine our immigration policy and its content, its size and let no-one think that we're just going to stand idly by and allow others to determine our immigration policy," he said.

New Zealand

Defense Minister Says Asia Needs Close Watch

*BK1106070090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0609 GMT
11 Jun 90*

[Text] Wellington, June 11 (AFP)—Political and defence developments in South East Asia should be closely watched by New Zealand, the country's Defence Minister Peter Tapsell said here Monday [11 June].

Speaking to a meeting of war veterans he said New Zealanders would be foolish to ignore the possibility of another world war. "History has shown us over and over

again the utter futility of failing to have regard for those contingencies which might confront us," he said, while adding that currently and in the immediate future there was no credible threat to New Zealand's integrity.

But Mr. Tapsell said de-escalation of tension in Europe would not lead to prolonged peace in the Asia-Pacific region, Mr. Tapsell said. "It is certainly conceivable that we could become involved in low level conflicts inside our area of strategic concern." This included acts of terrorism, the need to evacuate New Zealanders from areas of conflict and the need to assist the legitimate governments of neighbouring states deal with internal armed conflict. He said there was no situation conceivable where New Zealand would not be acting in concert with Australia.

Papua New Guinea

Bougainville Peace Talks 'Again in Doubt'

*BK1206072690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0657 GMT
12 Jun 90*

[Text] Port Moresby, June 12 (AFP)—Talks this week aimed at restoring peace on the troubled Pacific island of Bougainville are again in doubt following a decision from one of the Papua New Guinea Government's principal negotiators to stay away. Papua New Guinea's Foreign Minister Michael Somare said late Monday [11 June] he would not attend Wednesday's negotiations in the Solomon Islands capital, Honiara, unless Bougainville Revolutionary Army (BRA) leaders, Francis Ona and Sam Kauona attended. Both leaders have said they were refusing to go to the talks for fear of their lives.

The talks are aimed at resolving the secessionist conflict launched by the BRA in November 1988 which claimed more than 80 lives before a cease-fire was announced in March on the rugged, jungle-clad island.

Taking their place at the Honiara meeting will be Bougainville Premier Joseph Kabui and United Church bishop, Reverend John Zale. But Mr. Somare said the Port Moresby's main objective was to negotiate directly with the militant leaders to resolve the issues, and that talks would be pointless unless the two rebel chiefs were present.

An advance government team is already in Honiara preparing for the talks, which have already been deferred. According to a government official, dialogue with the militant leaders was still continuing and a final decision would be made as events unfolded.

Rebel leaders unilaterally declared independence for Bougainville on May 17, a move the Papua New Guinea Government refused to recognise.

The government has also imposed a number of restrictions on Bougainville, including a 12-mile (20 kilometre) blockade to prevent shipping and aircraft from entering the Pacific island.